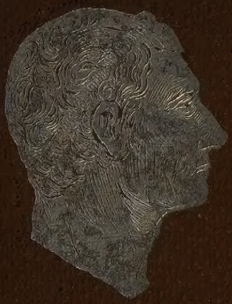

Preparatory Latin Composition

Moulton and Collar

E-Wyme Potter Mardiner,
13 College Hall.
Mills College,
Alameda County,
California.

E. Virginia Potter Gardiner

Mills College

Room 13 College Hall.

PREPARATORY

LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

F. P. MOULTON, A.M.

TEACHER IN THE HARTFORD HIGH SCHOOL

WITH

REVISION AND EDITORIAL ASSISTANCE

BY

WILLIAM C. COLLAR, A.M.

HEAD-MASTER ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL

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PREFACE.

THIS book has grown out of the author's own experience, and has been prepared in accordance with the most advanced methods of teaching Latin composition.

The exercises are designed and graded to accompany the daily work of translation, and contain ample material for the fullest preparatory course. The book contains connected passages based on each chapter of the first four books of Caesar and on six orations of Cicero; there are also supplementary exercises for sight tests.

The great aim in Latin composition is so to fix in the mind of the pupil the idioms, constructions, and style of the Latin that he can translate more rapidly, correctly, and intelligently. Therefore the exercises to be written in Latin should contain the idioms, constructions, and style of the Latin which the pupil is reading at the time. But it is to be further remembered that all knowledge comes from observation and comparison. And all exercises for practice in schools should be so prepared as to require observation and comparison on the part of pupils.

Therefore, while the words, idioms, and constructions required in translating these exercises into Latin are to be found in the text, the author has endeavored to avoid the mistake of merely putting together parts of different sen-

tences taken from the text unchanged, which the pupil may hunt up and put together without knowing the construction of the sentence. The aim has been at similarity, not identity. The thoughts and sentences have been so recast and recombined as to force the pupil to observe the relation of one part of the sentence to another, which makes certain forms and constructions necessary. If, for instance, in a chapter of the text there is an ablative absolute, a gerundive, infinitive, and subjunctive, an exercise has been prepared in which all these must be used; but perhaps where the text has the subjunctive, the infinitive will be required, or the reverse.

Numerous passages, which in the text are in indirect discourse, have been given in the direct form. In these passages no changes have been made except what are due to the change from the indirect to the direct form. For, while pupils are learning the changes due to the principles of indirect discourse, they should have no other changes to think about.

In Latin the logical connection between sentences is much closer than in English. And great care has been taken in preparing these exercises to lead the pupil to observe, appreciate, and use the proper *conjunctions* and *pronouns* which mark the transitions from one sentence to another in Latin. In other words these exercises are not mere groups of sentences based on the text, but they have been carefully constructed so as to preserve the narrative, style, and spirit of the original. This may be seen by reading connectedly such exercises, for instance, as the longer ones based on Caesar, book I, chaps. 15–29, or those on Book IV, chaps. 20–38, or the Archias of Cicero.

It has been the constant aim of the author to lead the pupil to acquire a *working knowledge* of grammar, so that he may rely more upon himself and less upon the teacher. Instead of telling the pupil, for instance, whether to use the subjunctive or infinitive, reference has been made to the grammar to the *principle involved.* And in every case the word to which the reference applies is marked, so that the pupil learns his grammar as he needs it and applies it as he learns it.

The plan has been adopted of giving numerous *cross-references*, to foster the habit of comparing various passages in which a given construction or idiom occurs — a practice invaluable to the student at every stage of his progress. It is important that teachers encourage this habit and that they assist their pupils also in carrying out such suggestions as are given in Caesar, I: 6: 2, I: 16: 1, II: 15: 1 and 3, III: 26: 1. References have been given to the grammars of Allen & Greenough, Harkness, and Gildersleeve. Naturally the references are more numerous in the first part of Caesar and Cicero than in the last part.

The very few words and phrases not used in the text, and a few words rarely used, or used with a peculiar meaning, are supplied as they are needed, so that no vocabulary is necessary. All references and notes are given when needed and in immediate connection with the exercises, so that they may be as handy as possible.

As some teachers wish to read the second book of Caesar first, the exercises on the first two books have been made equally simple, and the grammatical references are elementary and independent, so that either book may be taken first. A second set of exercises, a little harder, have been prepared

on the first book, *designed only for classes that have previously read the second book.* It may be that even those teachers whose classes have read the second book will find the first set of exercises sufficiently difficult. In that case the second exercises will be found well suited for review.

The chapters in the text of the fourth book of Caesar are so short that a connected passage on each chapter makes more composition work than most classes can be expected to prepare while reading the text. But, since classes in different schools do not all read the same parts of the last three or four books of Caesar, it was thought best, instead of preparing exercises on portions of all these books, to prepare an exercise on each chapter of the fourth book, to furnish practice while classes are reading in the fourth and subsequent books. In all other cases the exercises are limited in amount and adapted in style to accompany the daily work in translation.

The exercises for sight tests are taken from Caesar and Cicero. A few of the latest Harvard and Yale examination papers are added at the end. In some cases the passages from Caesar and Cicero are merely based upon the text, others are condensed from a page or more but not materially changed; and some are exact translations. So pupils may be asked to write the passage in Latin, and then be shown the place in the text where the passage occurs. The corrections can thus be made with less burden to the teacher and with great effect to the pupil. In these exercises pupils of course cannot be expected in all cases to reproduce exactly the Latin text. And great encouragement should be given, if they violate no principles of construction, position, and style.

If teachers wish some exercises for practice while their classes are reading Vergil, a part of these exercises may be used for that purpose. And the exercises on the fourth book of Caesar are also well suited for practice in any part of the course.

All the exercises and notes have passed under the careful editorial supervision of Mr. Wm. C. Collar, headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School, to whom thanks are due for many helpful criticisms and valuable suggestions.

F. P. MOULTON,
Hartford High School.

PERKINS ISLAND, ME.,
Aug. 18, 1896.

INTRODUCTION.

THE last two decades have witnessed the beginning of two important changes in this country in the objects and methods of classical instruction, and with the progress of time these changes are coming more and more to be acknowledged as distinct improvements. With reference to the first of these new departures, an increasingly large number of the most intelligent teachers — schoolmasters and college professors — have a clear and positive conviction that one of the principal aims in the study of Latin in the schools should be ability to read Latin authors without discouragingly slow and painful effort. No theory of purpose and method can stand or ought to stand, the practical outcome of which is to leave the student at the period of entrance to college, after he has been studying Latin from three to six years, helpless at the threshold of the language, that is, unable to read a page without incessant resort to the aid of a dictionary.

Accordingly, reading at sight, as it is called, has been invented as a method of instruction and study, has been practiced more or less tentatively and timidly by many and confidently by a few, and, as a test of power and knowledge of Latin and of fitness for more advanced study, has found a place in the entrance requirements of not a few colleges. All signs point to a larger recognition of its usefulness. The interest which it adds to the study of Latin and the confidence and sense of power which it begets in the

learner are manifest to those teachers who have most diligently pursued it with their pupils, and most carefully watched its tendencies and effects.

But to every good some evil is linked; some loss attends every gain. While our boys learn by this method to divine the meaning of a Latin author, — a method before which the barriers of modern languages speedily give way, — while at the same time they are getting a fruitful mental discipline, strikingly in contrast with the barren yield of the old syntactical drill, they are exposed to the lapses and pitfalls that come from a too exclusive attention to the thought and a comparative neglect of form. In other words, the learner is in danger of relying too much upon insight unguarded and unchecked by positive knowledge, and therefore of undervaluing accuracy. But it must not be forgotten that training in habits of accuracy is one of the chief functions of education, and the study of language ought to serve as a most effective instrument.

Incessant drill in syntax unquestionably had the effect of making the student attentive to forms and constructions; and if for that drill reading at sight is largely substituted, what means shall be found for imposing upon the learner the necessity for close and careful observation while he is reading and is bent mainly on divining the thought? Perhaps the words "close and careful observation" imply too exclusively the conscious action of the mind. This is indeed needful, but how also train your student so that while the voluntary and self-determined attention is occupied with the thought, the unconscious or subconscious attention shall be busy with the forms of expression? The answer is not far to seek. An incentive must be supplied which shall act, as it were, automatically. An exercise

must be devised which shall turn to use whatever the learner has got through conscious observation, or has absorbed unconsciously in his reading. He must reproduce words, forms, constructions, not isolated nor detached, but in their relations and connections. That is, he must practice writing Latin as the complement of reading (in the proper sense) and translating into the vernacular; and the first steps should be simply retranslation, followed more and more by exercises requiring, besides memory, imitation, induction, and a true *Sprachgefühl*.

The basis, then, of the student's work on this side must be the Latin texts that he has read. This is the second of the two great changes referred to in the opening sentence of this Introduction as having characterized our classical instruction within the last twenty years. It is, in fact, less than ten years since the almost universal practice was to train learners in writing Latin by the use of manuals constructed on a principle "in a diameter opposite," as Clarendon says, to that which I have just stated. Briefly stated, writing Latin was absolutely divorced from reading. The plan was to state rules of syntax, often unaccompanied by illustrations, and then give English exercises for translation into Latin such as to involve the application of the rules. Would it be possible to invent a more mechanical method? How could you more effectively insure a perfectly artificial product? If the history of education did not show how slow progress has been, if all experience did not illustrate how often more cumbrous and roundabout ways are lighted upon, in place of the more obvious, simple, and direct, we should wonder that a method of studying Latin so opposed to common sense, so intrinsically wooden, and so pitiful in results, could have long prevailed.

The welcome with which two text-books were received that illustrated the opposite principle of wedding writing to reading, — books published independently, but almost simultaneously, — and the rapid decline and disappearance from use that has followed of manuals of the old sort, show that the time was ripe for the change, and that those publications only expressed in their essential principle what was brooding in many minds, and was ready to take on form and substance.

In the first of the two books referred to the controlling principles were these: continuity, as distinguished from detached and unrelated sentences in the exercises for translation into Latin, partly for the purpose of avoiding the woodenness that characterizes most text-books of the sort, and the limitation of Latin text on which practice is based to an amount that can be practically committed to memory, and repeatedly reviewed during the ordinary high-school course. In reference to the first principle, to quote from the preface to the "Practical Latin Composition":

"It will be seen that the controlling principle of the exercises is that of *continuity*. The importance, or rather necessity, of this principle, obvious though it is, seems to have been hitherto overlooked, at least in exercises of a very elementary character. How can 'a true choice and placing of wordes and a right ordering of sentences,' the things that Ascham first names, be either taught or learned by any amount of practice in 'making of latines,' — that is, constructing sentences detached and unrelated. It is as marked a feature of Latin to interlock sentences grammatically and logically by relative words and by expressive adjustments of order, as it is of modern English to leave such relations unaccentuated, often merely to suggest them through juxtaposition."

Mr. Moulton has thoroughly and ingeniously maintained unbroken continuity, not merely in separate chapters, but throughout the narrative of a whole book and the argument of a speech. This gives his book two notable merits, incidental to his main purpose. The first is that it is interesting; the second, that the successive chapters constitute a brief and lucid *résumé* of the substance of the history or argument that the pupil is working over. By a rapid glance through the exercises the learner can at once recall where he is, and so with the greatest convenience use his "Composition" book as a *vade mecum* while reading, both for keeping the thread of the story, or the reasoning, and for getting a notion of the piece of literature as a whole. The plan necessitated, as the exercises on each part are brief, the use of several books of Caesar and as many as six speeches of Cicero.

Opinions will differ on the question whether greater good is to be derived from the intensive study of a moderate amount of Latin text, or from the more discursive practice on a large area. For myself I still hold confidently to the former principle, if one must choose, but I will admit that a combination of both methods at different stages of the learner's progress may be preferable to the exclusive pursuit of either course. It is certain that many teachers find it a convenience to have at hand carefully prepared themes for writing Latin on whatever the daily reading lesson may be. But there will not be two opinions on the need and value of a thorough knowledge of the essentials of Latin grammar, such as this book plans for and enforces.

The author has seen what many teachers are slow to discover, that instruction in Latin syntax, to be effective, must be almost wholly connected with writing. It is need-

less, it is almost a waste of time, to question the learner on the syntax of the Latin that he translates accurately. A little knowledge of syntax will go a great way in reading any language. In reading, that is, discovering the meaning of an author, the slow processes of conscious induction cannot serve as the chief reliance. The faculty of insight, of divination, must be cultivated and practiced. But in writing consciousness of construction is forced upon the learner, and he finds that ignorance of grammatical structure bars his way at every step. Here there is no place for guessing; positive and accurate knowledge is demanded. Hence it is that reading and writing must go hand in hand. Hence it is that Latin composition is at once the proper corrective and complement of reading at sight.

Schoolmasters see that the power to read Latin and write Latin should be the aim of school instruction, for the two processes imply and resume all that is best in the mental discipline that is to be got from Latin. When will college authorities, recognizing the same power as the best evidence of fitness for more advanced work, unite in powerfully promoting true aims and right methods in the schools by stripping Latin entrance requirements of all other and inferior tests?

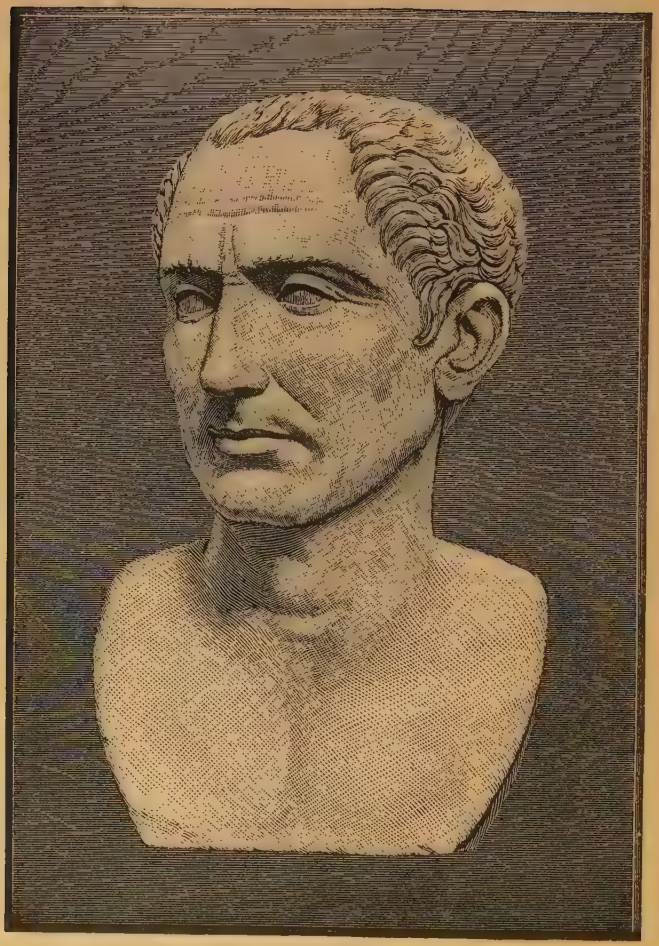
WM. C. COLLAR.

NANTUCKET, August 17, 1896.

HINTS TO PUPILS.

BEFORE beginning to write any exercise a careful study of the whole chapter in the text should be made, for frequently a word or construction required in the first part of the exercise will be found in the last part of the chapter, and the words of one part of a chapter must often be adapted to constructions found in another part. A thorough study of the text and the grammatical references will solve all the difficulties of the exercises.

The notations cf. 7:3 and II:5:7 mean respectively compare chap. 7, note 3, and book II, chap. 5, note 7. In Cicero the I means the first oration. The references are to the grammars of Allen & Greenough, Harkness, and Gildersleeve. No abbreviation is used for Allen & Greenough, as that invariably comes first. In Cicero Cat., Arch., Manil. stand respectively for Catiline, Archias, Manilian Law.



CAESAR.

(From a colossal Bust in the Museum at Naples.)

CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR.

BOOK FIRST.

CHAP. I.

1.

1. The Belgae were a third part[1] of Gaul.

2. These differ from the rest of the Gauls in culture.[2]

3. But Caesar said they were[3] the bravest of all the Gauls.

4. The Aquitani were nearest to Spain, from which they were separated by the Pyrenees mountains.[4]

2.

1. When Caesar came into Gaul, he learned that the Belgae differed in bravery[2] and civilization from the remaining tribes that inhabited this country. 2. The Helvetii also were very brave, because they were almost constantly waging war with the Germans whom they wished to keep from their territories.

1. 185, a; H. 362; G. 324.
2. 253; H. 424; G. 398.
3. them to be, 336, 1, 2, a, 1; H. 535, 1.
4. 248, c; H. 420; G. 403.

CHAP. II.

1.

1. The Helvetians were very brave,[1] but were hemmed in by too[2] narrow limits.

2. On one side the Rhine divided them from the Germans; on the other, Mount Jura from the Sequani.

3. On which account, influenced by Orgetorix,[8] they went from their own territories to make[4] war upon their neighbors.[5]

4. This they did that they might get control[4] of all Gaul.[6]

2.

1. Orgetorix, a very rich nobleman, induced the Helvetians to seek[4] wider territory for the sake of getting control of all Gaul. 2. This they[7] were easily persuaded to do.[8] 3. For, though[8] fond of war, they could not easily make war upon their neighbors, because they were hemmed in by too[2] narrow limits.

1. 93, b; H. 444, 1.
2. 93, a; H. 444, 1.
3. 246; H. 415, I; G. 403.
4. 317; H. 497; G. 545, 1.
5. 228; H. 386; G. 346.
6. 249; H. 421; G. 405.
7. 230; H. 384, 5.
8. Omit.

CHAP. III.

1.

1. The Helvetii were getting together as great a supply of grain as possible.[1]

2. This they were going to take[2] with them on the march.

3. They selected Orgetorix to establish[3] friendship with the Sequani and the Aedui.

4. And there is no[4] doubt that through Casticus and Dumnorix he accomplished[5] this purpose.[6]

2.

1. While the Helvetii were getting ready those things which they were going to take with them on the journey, Orgetorix persuaded them to establish peace with their neighbors, saying[7] that he would go to the neighboring states to accomplish this purpose. 2. And there is no doubt but that, after establishing friendship with Casticus

the Sequanian and Dumnorix an Aeduan, he induced them to seize the royal power in their own states.

1. 93, b; H. 444, 3; G. 317.
2. **portō.** 113, b; H. 233; G. 149.
3. 318, a, and 286 (b); H. 497, I, and 493, 1; G. 632 and 510.
4. **neque.** 209, b; H. 554, I, 2; G. 482.
5. 319, d, and 286 (a); H. 504, 3, 2, and 492, 1 and 2; G. 551, 2.
6. **rēs.**
7. Omit. 336, note 2; H. 523, I, note; G. 652, 2.

CHAP. IV.

1.

1. There was no doubt that Orgetorix was forming a conspiracy.

2. But the Helvetii appointed a day on which[1] he might[2] plead his cause.

3. On the day appointed, however, by the help of his servants, Orgetorix escaped, for fear that[3] he might be burned to death by the excited populace.

4. And the Helvetians thought he committed suicide.

2.

1. When there was no doubt that Orgetorix was forming a conspiracy to get possession of all Gaul, the Helvetii appointed a day on which the case was to be argued.[4] 2. But Orgetorix escaped by the help of his household, whom he had brought to the trial. 3. Thereupon the officers pursued with[5] arms, and he committed suicide to escape being[6] burned to death by the excited populace.

1. 256; H. 429; G. 392.
2. cf. 3 : 3.
3. for fear that = that not. 317; H. 497, II; G. 545, 3.
4. cf. II : 20 : 1.
5. **cum.** Why not **cum** in the text?
6. to escape being = that he might not be.

CHAP. V.

1.

1. The Helvetii none[1] the less, as soon as[2] they were ready, set out from home.[3]

2. They took with[4] them[5] each for himself[6] three months' provisions.

3. And they set fire to everything which they were not intending to take with them, that they might remove the hope of returning.

4. The neighboring states, having done[7] the same thing, started with them.

2.

1. The Helvetii nevertheless, as soon as[2] they were ready to start, after setting fire each to his own[6] dwelling, that there might be no[8] hope of returning home, went from their own territories, prepared to undergo all dangers. 2. And the neighboring states, led on by their influence, adopted[9] the same plan.

1. 250; H. 423; G. 400.
2. 324; H. 518, note 1; G. 563.
3. 258, a; H. 412, II; G. 411.
4. 99, e; H. 184, 6; G. 414, rem.
5. 196; H. 449; G. 295.
6. cf. II: 11: 2.
7. 290, d; H. 550, note 4; G. 408.
8. **nē qua spēs.** 105, d; H. 190. 1; G. 302.
9. adopted = **ūtor.**

CHAP. VI.

1.

1. Between the mountain and the river they could scarcely draw their carts one at a time.[1]

2. It seemed to be easier to cross the Rhone.

3. And they thought the Allobroges, because they were[2] not well disposed[3] towards the Romans, would allow[4] them to go through their territory.

2.

1. The Helvetii could scarcely draw their carts in single file[1] along the narrow and difficult road[5] between the mountain and the river. 2. And so they decided to cross the Rhone into the territory of the Allobroges, who, they thought, because they were not well disposed towards the Romans, would allow them to pass through their territory. 3. They all met on the banks of the Rhone, March 28.

1. 95, a; H. 172, 3; G. 95.
2. 336, 2; H. 524; G. 653. Also study the use of the moods after **quod** in the text of chaps. I, III, VI, VII.
3. of good mind. 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
4. to be going to allow.
5. 258, g; H. 420, 1, 3); G. 403

CHAP. VII.

1.

1. Caesar was informed that the Helvetii were marching towards the river.

2. He thought that men of hostile intent would do as great harm as possible.

3. And he hurried towards Geneva to pull down the bridge and to make requisition[1] upon the province for an army.

4. Nevertheless, when they asked[2] that they[3] might go[4] by his consent, he took time to think the matter over.[5]

2.

1. When Caesar was informed that the Helvetians were intending to cross the river, he hurried towards Geneva. 2. For he thought he must pull down the bridge as quickly as possible, so that men of hostile disposition could not cross into the province. 3. Yet, when they said they wished to go by his consent without any harm, he asked that he might take time to think the matter over. 4. He in truth wanted to use up the time till the province should send the soldiers.

1. imperō. 227, f; H. 384, II; G. 344.
2. pluperf. subj. 325; H. 521, 2; G. 586.
3. 227, e, 1; H. 384; G. 345.
4. 270, b; H. 533; G. 423.
5. for deliberating.

CHAP. VIII.

1.

1. Meanwhile Caesar ran a wall and ditch from the lake to the mountains, so that the Helvetii could not[1] pass.

2. And they were disappointed because he did not give them a right of way.

3. Yet some without his consent[2] crossed the river by night with rafts[3] or by fords.[3]

4. But they could not pass the wall and ditch, and were driven back.

2.

1. Meanwhile Caesar ordered the soldiers to run a high wall and ditch from the lake to the mountains, so that no one[4] could pass by this route. 2. Yet, when the deputies returned and he said he could not grant them a right of way, some without his consent crossed the river by night on

rafts or by fords. 3. But they could not cross the ditch and wall, which were on the other side[5] of the river, and ceased from the attempt utterly[6] disappointed.

1. so that . . . not = nē.
2. 255, a; H. 431, 4; G. 408.
3. 248, c; H. 420; G. 403.
4. 105, d; H. 190, 1; G. 302.
5. trāns.
6. omnīnō.

CHAP. IX.

1.

1. By the narrow road through the Sequani they could not pass against their will.[1]

2. But Dumnorix, who kept as many states as possible bound to him by kindness, had very great power with the Sequani and Helvetii.

3. And through his intercession[1] the Helvetii obtained the request[2] that they might pass through the territory of the Sequani.

2.

1. The only road that was left through the Sequani was so narrow that they could not pass against their will. 2. But Dumnorix was a man in high favor,[3] who, from a desire for royal power, kept as many states as possible bound to him by his kindly service, and was a friend both to the Sequani and the Aedui. 3. And through him the Helvetii obtained the request that they might pass through the territory of the Sequani, promising[4] that they would do no harm.

1. cf. 8 : 2.
2. impetrō.
3. gratiā, 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
4. Omit, and use colon. 336, note 2; H. 523, I, note; G. 652, 2.

CHAP. X.

1.

1. Caesar wished to keep the Helvetii from the fruitful fields[1] of the province.

2. And so, placing[2] Labienus in command of the fortifications,[3] he started for Italy, to enroll two legions.

3. From there he led all his forces through many states into the Segusiavi.

2.

1. When Caesar understood[4] what was being done, putting Labienus in command of the fortifications, he started for Italy to enroll two new legions. 2. From there he marched with all his forces by the nearest route into further Gaul to keep the Helvetii from the fertile fields of the province.

1. 243; H. 413; G. 388.
2. cf. 5 : 7.
3. cf. 2 : 5.
4. cf. 5 : 2.

CHAP. XI.

1.

1. The Helvetii, when they were crossing the territory of the Aedui, laid waste their fields.

2. And they[1] asked help from Caesar[2] because they could[3] not help themselves.

3. The Allobroges, too, had nothing left[4] but the soil, and came to ask[5] help.

4. And so Caesar did not wait till their towns should be captured[6] and their children carried off.

2.

1. The Aedui, when the Helvetii had now come into their territory and they could not stop them from devastating their fields, decided that they must ask help from Caesar. 2. And, when the deputies came to ask help on the ground that they had[3] nothing left but the soil, Caesar did not wait till the Helvetii should storm[6] their towns also.

1. 102, a; H. 450, 1; G. 290.
2. 239, c and note 1; H. 374; G. 333, 2.
3. 321; H. 516, I and II; G. 653.
4. 188 and 216; H. 441 and 397; G. 366.
5. 302; H. 546; G. 436.
6. 328; H. 519, II, 2; G. 574.

CHAP. XII.

1.

1. The Helvetii had to construct[1] rafts in order to cross the Arar.

2. They did not know in what[2] direction Caesar was marching.[3]

3. And that part which[4] was left on this side of the Arar, when Caesar overtook it, was the first[5] to take to flight.

4. This happened to be[6] the same party that had killed Cassius.

2.

1. The Helvetii had to construct rafts in order to cross the Arar. 2. And Caesar, having overtaken one party before they had crossed or knew in what direction he was marching, killed so great a number that the rest took to flight. 3. This party was the same one which, after killing Cassius, had sent his army under the yoke. 4. Thus by

chance the Helvetian state which had killed a Roman general was the first to be defeated by Caesar.

1. rafts were for the Helvetians to be constructed. 232; H. 388; G. 353.
2. **quis.** Why not **uter?**
3. 334; H. 529; G. 469.
4. 201, c; H. 445, 9; G. 622.
5. was the first to = **prīmus.** Cf. the use of **prīnceps** in the text. 191; H. 442, and note; G. 324, 5.
6. happened to be = was by chance.

CHAP. XIII.

1.

1. Caesar had a bridge made [1] over the Arar, and followed up the rest of the Helvetii.

2. And they were so alarmed because he crossed the river in one day that they were willing to make peace.

3. Nevertheless they informed Caesar that they were the same ones who, within the memory [2] of men, had brought [3] disaster upon a Roman army.

4. For this reason they said [4] he should not forget [5] the death of Cassius and Piso.

2.

1. Having made a bridge across the Arar, Caesar had the army led [1] across so as to follow up that part of the Helvetian troops which had already crossed. 2. But they were so alarmed when they learned that Caesar had crossed in one day, that they sent ambassadors to say that they were willing to make peace with him; but, if he wished to contend with arms, he should not forget that they themselves within the memory of men had brought disaster upon a Roman army.

1. 294, d; H. 544, note 2; G. 431.
2. 256; H. 429; G. 392.
3. cf. 6 : 2.
4. Omit. 336, note 2; H. 523, I, note; G. 652, 2.
5. **oblīviscor.** 339, note 2; H. 523, III, note; G. 655.

CHAP. XIV.

1.

1. 'I have the[1] less hesitation,'[2] replied Caesar, 'because I remember that[3] which the Helvetian deputies have mentioned.'

2. 'This[3] I bear the[1] more reluctantly the[1] less it has happened according to the desert of the Roman people.'

3. 'And, if you had done[4] what[3] you promised Dumnorix, you would not have annoyed the Aedui and Allobroges.'

4. 'Yet, if you are[5] willing to satisfy me with reference to these recent wrongs, I am willing to forget the old insult.'

5. 'And even now, if you do[6] what you promise, I will make peace with you.'

2.

1. 'The fact that you glory so insolently in your victory, and take delight in having inflicted injury so long with impunity, points to the same thing. 2. For the immortal gods are accustomed, in order that men may feel sorrow the more keenly from a change of circumstances, to grant prosperity at times to those whom they wish to punish for their wrong-doing. 3. Although this is so, yet, if hostages be given me by you, so that I may understand that you will do what you promise, I will make peace with you.'

1. 106, c; H. 423; G. 400.
2. less of hesitation is given me. 216; H. 397, 3; G. 371.
3. The Latin idiom requires the plural pronoun *referring to what is said.*
4. 304 and 308; H. 506 and 510; G. 599.
5. 306; H. 508; G. 597.
6. 307, a and c; H. 508, 2; G. 597.

CHAP. XV.

1.

1. If the Helvetii had given[1] hostages, Caesar would have made peace with them.

2. But, when they moved their camp, he sent his cavalry to follow them and keep them from foraging.[2]

2.

1. If the Helvetii had been willing[1] to give hostages, Caesar would not have made war upon them. 2. But, when they moved their camp, his cavalry followed them so eagerly that they became engaged in a skirmish. 3. And in this engagement the Helvetii were so elated that they boldly assailed the Romans. 4. Yet Caesar, even then, did not engage in battle, and merely kept the enemy from foraging.

1. 308; H. 507, III.

2. Use the noun related to **pābulor**. And compare the meaning of **pāscor, pābulum, pābulor, pābulātor, pābulātiō**.

163, d; 166, a, 2; 162, a; 163, 1, b; II. 327, 3; 335, note 2; 326, 1; 326; G. 785, 6; 788; 785, 15, f and b.

CHAP. XVI.

1.

1. Meanwhile, Caesar could not take grain from the fields because it was[1] not ripe.

2. Nor could he use his own grain, for the Helvetii had turned away from the river.

3. But the Aedui, at whose entreaties he had undertaken the war, had promised him grain.

4. So he now informed them that he could not use the grain which he had brought[1] up the river.

5. Yet they did not assist him even[2] then; and he censured them severely for putting[3] him off.

2.

1. The Aedui, at whose entreaties Caesar had undertaken[1] the war, had promised him grain. 2. And now he informed them that he could not use the grain which he had brought up the Arar, because the Helvetii, whom he wished to follow, had turned[1] away from the river. 3. But they did not assist him at once, and he censured them severely for putting him off, especially since he could not obtain even[2] green fodder from the fields.

1. Observe the use of the indicative and subjunctive moods in the causal and relative clauses of chapters XIV–XVI. Also cf. 6 : 2.
2. 345, b; H. 569, III, 2; G. 447, 2.
3. because they put. 341; H. 516, II; G. 541.

CHAP. XVII.

1.

1. Some quarrelsome and reckless men were keeping the people[1] from bringing[2] the grain to Caesar.

2. They said that if the Romans should conquer[3] the Helvetii, they would take away liberty from all the Gauls.

3. And, moreover,[4] Liscus, the magistrate himself, could not restrain these men from reporting[5] Caesar's plans to the enemy.

2.

1. There were some quarrelsome and reckless persons who had great influence among the Aedui. 2. These were

keeping the multitude from bringing grain to Caesar, saying that, if the Romans should conquer the Helvetii, they would take away liberty from the rest of the Gauls. 3. But Liscus, the magistrate, was not restrained by fear or danger from reporting to Caesar what these men were saying.

1. **multitūdō.**
2. 331, e, 2; H. 505, II, 1; G. 548.
3. 307, b, c, and 337, 1, 2, a, and 286 rem. (b); H. 509 and 527, II; G. 598 and 659.
4. **Quīn etiam.**
5. 332, g; H. 504; G. 550.

CHAP. XVIII.

1.

1. Dumnorix was a man of the greatest boldness[1] among the Aedui.

2. For the sake of power[2] he kept a large number of cavalry about him.

3. And he thought, if the Romans should be defeated,[3] he would obtain the sovereignty.

4. So, when the battle was being fought by the cavalry that had been sent by the Aedui as a help[4] to Caesar, he began the flight.

2.

1. Caesar learned by inquiry that Dumnorix was a man of the greatest boldness among the Aedui. 2. For the sake of power he had bought up the revenues and kept a large number of cavalry about him. 3. He favored the Helvetii also, because he had taken a wife from that state, and thought that through their help he would obtain the throne, if the Romans should be defeated. 4. He it was who

commenced the flight of the unsuccessful cavalry battle that was fought a few days before.

1. 251; H. 419, II; G, 402.
2. 223, e; G. 372.
3. cf. 17 : 3.
4. 233, a; H. 390, I; G. 350.

CHAP. XIX.

1.

1. Dumnorix had had[1] the Helvetii led[2] through the territory of the Sequani without the authority[3] of the state.

2. But his brother Divitiacus was a man of remarkable honor[4] and great attachment to the Roman people.

3. And this was sufficient reason[5] why Caesar should confer with Divitiacus before punishing[6] his brother.

2.

1. Although Dumnorix had had the Helvetii led through the territory of the Sequani without the authority of the state, and commenced the flight of the cavalry, there was sufficient reason why Caesar should not punish him himself. 2. For he did not wish to hurt the feelings of Divitiacus, whose attachment to him and the Roman people he knew to be very great. 3. And so, before taking any measure against Dumnorix, he conferred with Divitiacus.

1. cūrō.
2. cf. 13 : 1.
3. without the authority = **inīussū**.
4. cf. 18 : 1.
5. 216, 4; H. 397, 4; G. 371.
6. cf. II : 12 : 1.

CHAP. XX.

1.

1. 'I know,' said Divitiacus, 'these things are true, and no one,[1] on this account, feels[2] more pain than I do.

2. 'But do not take[3] any severe measure against my brother.

3. 'Because, if anything severe happens[4] to him from you, the people will think that this has been done by my consent.'

4. Out of respect to these entreaties[5] of Divitiacus, Caesar pardoned his brother, but put guards over him.

2.

1. Divitiacus knew that what every one had said in the council about his brother was true. 2. And no one, on this account, felt more pain than he did, because his brother was diminishing his[6] influence. 3. Yet he was afraid that, if Caesar should pass any severe measure against him, the people would think that this was done through his[6] influence. 4. And his good-will had so much weight with Caesar that he pardoned the past, and merely put guards over Dumnorix.

1. 209, b, and 105, h; H. 554, 1, 2, and 457; G. 482, 3.
2. **capiō.**
3. 269, a, 2; H. 489; G. 264, II.
4. cf. 14 : 6.
5. "out of respect to" is expressed by the case. 225; H. 384, II; G. 347.
6. Use **suus.** 196, 2; H. 449, 1; G. 521.

CHAP. XXI.

1.

1. Meanwhile, the Helvetii encamped at the foot of the hill, about eight miles from Caesar's camp.

2. So Caesar sent Labienus to ascend the hill in a circuit.

3. Then, after sending forward[1] scouts, he started towards the enemy.

2.

1. Meantime, the Helvetii had encamped about eight miles from the camp of Caesar, at the foot of[2] a hill. 2. Having ascertained that this hill had an easy ascent in a circuit, Caesar sent Labienus to seize the highest ridge. 3. Then, sending forward[1] scouts and cavalry, he started himself in[2] the same direction.

1. cf. 5 : 7. 2. What case must follow **sub** and **in**?

CHAP. XXII.

1.

1. At daybreak,[1] Considius thought he saw the Gallic arms and insignia on top[1] of the hill.

2. And so with horse at full speed[2] he ran to inform Caesar.

3. Late[1] in the day, however, Caesar learned that Labienus held the mountain, as he[3] had been ordered to do.[3]

4. The Helvetii, in fact,[4] did not know of Caesar's arrival, and were marching with the same speed[5] as usual.[6]

2.

1. At daybreak, Considius, alarmed by the Gallic arms and insignia, which he thought he saw on top of the hill, ran with horse at full speed to inform Caesar. 2. Late in the day, however, Caesar, while he held his men drawn up in line of battle, learned that Labienus held the mountain as he had been ordered to do, and that the Helvetians had

known neither his own arrival nor that of Labienus, and were marching on with the same speed as usual.

1. 193; H. note 1, under 440, 2.
2. 255; H. 431; G. 408.
3. Omit "to do." 230; H. 384, 5; G. 208.
4. **vērō.** 345, b; H. 569, III.
5. **celeritās.** 248; H. 419, III; G. 401.
6. by which they were accustomed.

CHAP. XXIII.

1.

1. The following day, Caesar started for Bibracte[1] to provide for a supply of grain.

2. And the Helvetians, thinking[2] he had changed his course from fear,[3] attacked him in the rear.[4]

2.

1. When on the following day Caesar left the Helvetians to provide for a supply of grain, they, either thinking that Caesar had changed his course from fear, — the more so because he abstained from battle the day before, although the mountain was held by Labienus, — or wishing to cut him off from supplies, assailed him in the rear.

1. 258, b; H. 380, II; G. 410.
2. because they thought. 321, 2; H. 516, II, 1.
3. dismayed by fright. 292; H. 416, note 1; G. 667.
4. 260, b; H. 434, note 5, 1.

CHAP. XXIV.

1.

1. Caesar, as soon as[1] he had ordered the cavalry to withstand the enemy's attack, had the whole army stationed[2] in battle array.

2. Meanwhile the Helvetians formed a phalanx near[3] Caesar's first line.

3. This they did the[4] more boldly because they had driven back Caesar's cavalry.

2.

1. Caesar at once had his baggage put[2] in one spot and the whole army stationed in line of battle, each legion in its proper[5] place. 2. Meanwhile the Helvetians, after they noticed what Caesar was doing, formed a phalanx near the first line of the Romans, the more boldly because they had repulsed the cavalry which had been sent to meet their first attack.

1. cf. 5 : 2.
2. cf. 13 : 1.
3. 152, c; H. 435, note 1.
4. cf. 14 : 1.
5. 197, b; H. 449, 2; G. 295, rem. 1; Also cf. II : 11 : 2.

CHAP. XXV.

1.

1. It was an advantage[1] to the Romans that[2] they were on the higher ground.

2. The enemy, on the other hand,[3] could not defend themselves very well because their shields were easily pierced by the heavy javelins.

3. At last they fell back to a hill that was near by.

4. But, when they saw the Boii and Tulingi coming to their assistance,[1] they renewed the battle.

2.

1. Since all hope of flight was removed, the Romans fought fiercely, and, as they were on higher ground, could

easily pierce the enemy's shields with their heavy javelins. 2. The enemy, on the other hand, were greatly hampered because their shields were pinned together with the javelins which bent over when they pierced them. 3. But, when they had fallen back exhausted, the Boii and Tulingi, seeing that they were retreating, came to their assistance, and the battle was renewed.

1. cf. 18 : 4.
2. **quod.**
3. **autem.** 345, b; H. 569, III; G. 486.

CHAP. XXVI.

1.

1. After long and fierce fighting [1] the Romans drove the Helvetii back to the mountain.

2. But the Boii and Tulingi, late at night, after the Romans got possession of their baggage and camp, started for the territory of the Lingones.

3. Caesar waited to bury [2] the slain, but sent a dispatch to the Lingones.

4. 'Do not assist [3] the Boii and Tulingi with grain or [4] other means.'

5. 'If you do assist [5] them, I shall regard you in the same light as I do the Helvetii.'

2.

1. So the Romans had to fight in two divisions. 2. But after a long, sharp contest [1] they drove the Helvetii back to the mountain; and with the Boii and Tulingi, who had gathered about their baggage trains and wagons, they fought till [6] they got possession both of the baggage and the camp. 3. Those who survived marched without

stopping into the territories of the Lingones. 4. Caesar, while he was waiting to bury the slain, sent a dispatch to the Lingones. 5. 'Do not assist the Boii and Tulingi with grain or other means; if you do assist them, I shall regard you in the same light as I do the Helvetii.'

1. 146, d; H. 301, 1; G. 199, rem. 1.
2. **sepeliō**.
3. 269, a, 1 and 2; H. 489; G. 264, II.
4. **nēve**. 155, i; H. 488; G. 263.
5. 307, a and c; H. 508, 2; G. 597.
6. Use **dum** with the indicative.

CHAP. XXVII.

1.

1. The Helvetii now humbly begged peace of Caesar.[1]
2. But he demanded from them[1] hostages and their arms.
3. And in the night about six thousand men from fear[2] of punishment fled from the camp.

2.

1. Deputies were now sent by the Helvetii, who in tears begged peace of Caesar. 2. But in the night about six thousand men, because he had demanded their arms, either from fear of punishment or a hope of safety, ran away.[3]

1. cf. 11: 2 and see 239, c, note 1; H. 374, note 4; G. 333, rem. 2.
2. cf. 23: 3.
3. Use the verb related to **fuga**.

CHAP. XXVIII.

1.

1. Caesar sent a dispatch requesting[1] that the fugitives be brought back[2] to him, saying[1] that he would accept the surrender of[3] all the rest if they should give up[4] their arms.

2. He ordered[5] the Helvetii to return to their own lands so that the Germans might not seize[6] them.

3. And he required[7] the Allobroges to assist them with grain.

2.

1. But Caesar said that those, through whose territories they had gone, he should regard as enemies unless they brought back to him all those who had fled to them; that all the rest must give up their arms if they wished to be friends. 2. Then, that no lands might be vacant for the Germans to seize, he ordered the Helvetians to return to their homes; and because the crops were lost he required the Allobroges to assist them with grain and other means.

1. cf. 9 : 4. Also compare this whole sentence with the similar sentence in the text of the last part of chap. XXVI.
2. 339; H. 523, III; G. 655.
3. accept the surrender of = would receive in surrender.
4. 307, a and c, and 337, 1, 2, a, and 286, rem. (b); H. 508, 2, and 527, I, and 493, 2; G. 597 and 659.
5. **iubeō**.
6. **occupō**.
7. **imperō**. See from the text what mood follows **iubeō** and **imperō**.

CHAP. XXIX.

1.

1. From[1] a list of the enemy, discovered after the battle, it was found that 368,000 had left home.

2. Caesar says that only[2] 110,000 returned.

2.

1. After this battle the Romans found a list of the enemy, made out name by name. 2. This list showed that the number of individuals[3] who started for this war

was about 368,000. But Caesar found by taking a census[4] that only 110,000 returned home.

1. Use **ex**.
2. **modo**, postpositive.
3. **caput**.
4. Use either ab. abs., or **cum** with the subj.

CHAP. XXX.

1.

1. After the war with the Helvetians[1] was ended nearly all the states of Gaul sent deputies to congratulate[2] Caesar.

2. They said the Helvetians had left home with the design of obtaining[3] control of all Gaul.

3. But that no one[4] might know what they should say,[5] they asked permission[6] to hold a council in secret.[7]

2.

1. Deputies from nearly all Gaul[1] congratulated Caesar after the war with the Helvetians was ended, saying that he had done them all a favor[8] in conquering the Helvetians, who had wished to get control of all the Gallic states.

2. With Caesar's approval they appointed a council in a secret place, so that no one might know what they should say.

1. The genitive is often required where the English requires some other preposition than of.
2. to Caesar to congratulate him. 302; H. 546; G. 436.
3. Use either the gerundive or **uti** with the subjunctive.
4. that no one = that not any one. 105, d; H. 455, 1; G. 302.
5. 286, rem. (b); H. 496, II; G. 510; Also observe the tense of **judicāssent** and **mandātum est**, and find in chap. XXXI other verbs used in the same tense for the same reason. What tense did these verbs have in the direct statement?
6. that it might be allowed them.
7. **sēcrētō**.
8. to them all a favor (**grātum**).

CHAP. XXXI.

1.

1. The Aedui and Sequani contended many years for the supremacy of Gaul.

2. At last the Sequani sent for the Germans, and they[1] crossed the Rhine, and together with the Seqnani crushed[2] the Aedui.

3. Divitiacus alone refused to give[3] hostages, and fled to the senate at Rome[4] to ask help.

4. For Ariovistus, king of the Germans, having seized the best part of Gaul, was now ruling cruelly.

5. And all the Gauls were afraid they would have to seek[5] other dwelling-places.

6. So they secretly begged Caesar to defend them from the cruelty of Ariovistus.

2.

1. The Aedui held the leadership of one faction in Gaul;[6] the Averni, of the other. 2. After these two factions had struggled many years for the supremacy, the Averni and Sequani sent for the Germans. 3. These came and the Aedui were defeated; then the Sequani compelled the conquered Aedui to take an oath that they would be under their perpetual sway. 4. Divitiacus alone refused to take[3] the oath, and fled to the senate at Rome to ask help. 5. But Ariovistus, king of the Germans, after he had settled in Gaul, drove away many of the victorious Sequani even from the best part of their territory, and was ruling with a high hand. 6. And now all the Gauls were afraid they would have to move away from their settlements unless

Caesar with his army should keep a greater horde of Germans from crossing[3] the Rhine.

1. and they = **quī**.
2. **frangō**.
3. 331, e, 2; H. 505, II; G. 548, rem. 1.
4. 259, h; H. 380, II; G. 410, 5.
5. lest other dwelling-places would be for them to be sought. 232 H. 388; G. 353.
6. cf. 30: 1.

CHAP. XXXII.

1.

1. The Sequani, who had received Ariovistus within their territories, could not make the same[1] complaint[2] as[3] the rest.

2. And so they had to endure his cruelty, for there was no chance of escape.[4]

2.

1. The Sequani, whose fate was very grievous, yet did not dare to make the same complaint as the rest, for the reason that they themselves had received Ariovistus within their territories. 2. And so they now had to endure the cruelty of Ariovistus, whereas to the rest an opportunity of flight was afforded.

1. 238, b; H. 371, II (2); G. 331, 2.
2. make complaint = **queror**.
3. **quod**. 106, b; G. 645, 1.
4. **fuga**.

CHAP. XXXIII.

1.

1. Having learned these facts, Caesar promised that he would look into the matter.

2. There were many reasons why he should not wish the Germans to come into Gaul.

3. Moreover, Ariovistus had not refrained personally[1] from assuming[2] great arrogance.

4. This Caesar thought was not to be tolerated.[3]

2.

1. On learning these facts, Caesar thought he must dismiss the council and take up the cause of his friends, who were held in servitude by the Germans. 2. Especially since the Germans, who were uncivilized foreigners, were getting accustomed to cross the Rhine. 3. Moreover, Ariovistus had not refrained personally from assuming[2] great arrogance after he had received hostages from the Aedui.

1. personally = **ipse**. 195, f; H. 452; G. 297. 2. 319, d; H. 504; G. 550. 3. to be tolerated = **ferendus**.

CHAP. XXXIV.

1.

1. Therefore Caesar thought it best to hold a conference[1] with Ariovistus.

2. But Ariovistus did not have the will or the courage[2] to come to a conference.

3. And the[3] more so[4] because he thought that neither Caesar nor the Roman people in general had any[5] business in Gaul.

2.

1. But, when Caesar asked permission to hold a conference with Ariovistus, he made a haughty reply. 2. 'If I needed anything from you, I would have come to you; if you wish anything from me, you ought to come to me. 3.

But neither you nor the Roman people, anyway, have any business in that part of Gaul which I have conquered in war.'

1. Use the verb only, related to **colloquium.**
2. neither wished nor dared.
3. cf. 14 : 1.
4. more so = **magis.**
5. 105, h; H. 457; G. 304.

CHAP. XXXV.

1.

1. Ariovistus, though[1] invited, refused to confer with Caesar about the common interest.

2. Therefore Caesar made the following[2] demands of him.

3. 'Do not lead[3] any more Germans across the Rhine.

4. 'Return the hostages you have from the Aedui, and do not make war upon them nor[4] upon their allies.

5. 'If you do so, I and the Roman people will have lasting friendship with you.'

2.

1. Since Ariovistus was reluctant to confer with Caesar, he demanded of him that he should keep a greater body of Germans from crossing the Rhine, and should not[4] prevent the Sequani from returning[5] the hostages which they had wrongfully received from the Aedui, intimating[6] that, if he did not obtain his request, he would bring war upon the Germans in behalf of the Aedui.

1. Use no word for "though."
2. **haec.** cf. 32 : 1.
3. cf. 26 : 3.
4. For "and not" or "nor" in prohibitions use **nēve,** before a consonant changed to **neu.** cf. 26 : 4.
5. cf. 33 : 2.
6. cf. 9 : 4.

CHAP. XXXVI.

1.

1. To[1] Caesar's demands[2] Ariovistus made a haughty reply.[3]

2. 'The Roman people rule those whom they conquer as they wish.

3. 'Therefore they[4] ought not to dictate how I shall rule[5] the Aedui, who are tributary to me by right of war.

4. 'But, if[6] you meet us, you will understand what power the Germans have[5] in valor.'

2.

1. To Caesar's demands Ariovistus haughtily replied that he was ruling the Aedui, who were tributary to him by the right of war, to suit[7] his own will; that Caesar ought not to dictate how he should rule those whom the Germans had defeated in battle. 2. But, if he should meet the Germans in arms, he would contend at[8] his own peril.

1. to = in reply to = **ad.**
2. Use the noun related to **postulō.**
3. replied haughtily (**īnsolenter**).
4. 237, e; H. 298, footnote 5; G. 535.
5. 334; H. 529, I; G. 469.
6. but if = **quod sī.**
7. to suit = **ad.**
8. at, accompanied by, meeting with = **cum.** cf. **quantō cum perīculō,** in the text of chap. XVII.

CHAP. XXXVII.

1.

1. Meanwhile Caesar learned that the German Harudes were laying waste the lands of the Aedui.

2. The Suevi, moreover, who had recently encamped near the Rhine, were trying to cross the river to join with Ariovistus.

3. And these new forces [1] could not [2] easily be resisted.

4. Therefore Caesar thought he must push on towards them with all possible speed.

2.

1. Meanwhile it was reported that the German Harudes were laying waste the lands of the Aedui, and that the Suevi were trying to cross the Rhine near the borders of the Treveri. 2. Therefore Caesar pushed on towards them with the utmost speed, because he knew that, if these new forces should cross the river, the old troops of Ariovistus would join them, and they could not be easily resisted.

1. 230; H. 384, 5; G. 208. 2. 209, b; H. 554, I, 2; G. 482.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

1.

1. Vesontio, a large town of the Sequani, was encircled by a river and a hill of great height.[1]

2. Besides, it contained a great supply of things which were of use [2] for war.

3. Therefore Caesar took great precaution that Ariovistus might not seize this town.

4. For he feared [3] that if he should do so the war would be prolonged.

2.

1. Caesar took great precaution that Ariovistus might not seize Vesontio, a large town of the Sequani. 2. For he feared that, if the large store of military supplies [4] which this town contained should fall into his hands, [5] the war

would be prolonged, the more so because the town was encircled by a river and a hill of great height.

1. 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
2. cf. 18: 4.
3. 331, f; H. 498, III, note 1; G. 552.
4. things which were of use for war.
5. come into his power (**potestās**).

CHAP. XXXIX.

1.

1. Caesar had to delay a few days near Vesontio for[1] grain.

2. While[2] the traders were setting forth the great size and valor of the Germans, the feelings of the soldiers were exceedingly disturbed.

3. Some even asked permission to go[3] home; others lamented their fate and sealed their wills.

4. But, that they might not appear to fear the enemy, one assigned one reason, another another.[4]

2.

1. The traders, from whom Caesar was buying grain near Vesontio, declared that the Germans were of so great size and valor that they had not been able to bear even the fierce expression[5] of their eyes. 2. And these remarks[6] so wrought upon the feelings of the soldiers that some even asked permission to go home. 3. While others were lamenting their fate and sealing their wills, all were gradually getting disturbed. 4. Some said they feared one thing, and others another.

1. 223, e; G. 372.
2. 276, e; H. 467, 4; G. 220, rem.
3. cf. 7: 3 and 4.
4. 203, c; H. 459, 1; G. 306.
5. fierce expression = **acies**.
6. and these remarks = **quae vōcēs**.

CHAP. XL.

1.

1. Caesar, noticing the fright [1] of the soldiers, made a vigorous accusation against the centurions.

2. 'I at least am convinced that Ariovistus does not wish nor dare to meet us.

3. 'But if, impelled by a rash frenzy, he should bring on [2] war, why pray should you fear?

4. 'If you have firmness, you will easily conquer this army, and deserve no less praise than your ancestors, who quelled [3] the insurrection of slaves.[4]

5. 'Do not be alarmed [5] by the unsuccessful battle of the Gauls, for Ariovistus cannot capture our army by the device with which [6] he defeated them.

6. 'But, that I may know as soon as possible whether [7] you fear the narrow roads or the enemy, I will order the camp to be moved.'

2.

1. But Caesar was convinced that Ariovistus did not dare to meet him in arms. 2. And he censured the centurions for thinking that they must fear the enemy when he himself was in command of the army. 3. He exhorted them to be no less brave than their ancestors, who had suppressed the insurrection of slaves; and not [8] to be alarmed by the unsuccessful battle of the Gauls, saying that if they had firmness Ariovistus could not capture his army by the device with which he defeated them after they had given up expectation of fighting. 4. But, that he might know whether the soldiers would bear the standards

when he gave the order, or hesitate from fear,[9] he would order the camp to be moved.

1. Use the noun related to **perturbō**.
2. 307, b and c; H. 509; G. 598.
3. **sēdō**.
4. Use adjective. 190; H. 395, note 2; G. 360, 1.
5. cf. 26: 3.
6. cf. 12: 4.
7. 211; H. 353, 1; G. 460.
8. cf. 35: 4.
9. from fear = **propter timōrem** or **timōre perterritus**. cf. 23:3.

CHAP. XLI.

1.

1. In his speech Caesar had expressed a very complimentary opinion of the tenth legion.

2. And the other legions now apologized to Caesar because they had seemed to fear.

3. By this apology they showed Caesar that a sense of honor and duty[1] belonged not alone to the tenth legion[2] but to them[3] also.

2.

1. After the speech of Caesar, in which he had expressed a very excellent opinion of the tenth legion, the other legions wished to show Caesar that the eagerness for carrying on the war belonged no less to them than to the tenth legion. 2. So they apologized to him for having seemed to lose confidence in[4] his judgment. 3. He accepted their apology and started again after Ariovistus by the route which Divitiacus had examined.

1. a sense of honor and duty = **pudor atque officium**.
2. belonged to = was of. 214, c; H. 401; G. 365.
3. **suus**. 197, a; H. 401, note 3; G. 360, 1.
4. to lose confidence in = **dē . . . dēspērō**.

CHAP. XLII.

1.

1. Ariovistus learned that Caesar was approaching, and now asked permission[1] to confer with him without any[2] infantry.

2. But, that there might be no[3] danger, Caesar wished to have with him cavalry that[4] he could rely on in case of any[3] necessity.

3. And so he put his tenth legion on horses, which he took from the Gauls, so that there was no[5] danger of an ambuscade.

2.

1. Ariovistus, learning that Caesar was approaching, now promised of his own accord to come to a conference, if each should be permitted, by the other's consent, to bring his cavalry without any[2] infantry, that there might be no[3] risk of treachery. 2. And so Caesar, wishing to have with him cavalry in whom,[4] in case of any[3] necessity, he might put the utmost confidence, took the horses from the Gauls and placed thereon the soldiers of the tenth legion, so that there was no[5] danger.

1. that it be allowed (**licet**) him.
2. cf. 34 : 5.
3. cf. 30 : 4.
4. 227; H. 385, II; G. 345.
5. Remark and examples under 319, d; H. 457, 2; G. 543, 4. Also cf. this with 30 : 4.

CHAP. XLIII.

1.

1. In the conference, Caesar first mentioned the many favors of himself[1] and the Roman people towards Ariovistus.[2]

2. Then he explained that the Aedui, who were the friends of the Roman people, had held the leadership of Gaul before Ariovistus crossed the Rhine.

3. Therefore, he continued,[3] what the allies of the Roman people had had before, this he could not allow to be taken from them.[4]

2.

1. It was the habit of Caesar to wish that his enemies should see clearly the justice of his demands. 2. But what he had demanded, this he allowed no one to disregard. 3. And so in the conference, before he made the demand that Ariovistus should not lead any more Germans across the Rhine, he showed how generously gifts had been bestowed upon him by his own and the senate's kindness. He also showed that the Aedui, who had been friends of the Roman people, even before the Germans came there, had just ground for claiming his friendship now.

1. cf. 41 : 3.
2. 217, c; H. 396, III, note 1; G. 361, rem. 1.
3. Do not use a word for "continued," but show by the construction of the sentence that it is a continuation of the indirect discourse.
4. 229; H. 385, 2; G. 344.

CHAP. XLIV.

1.

1. To the demands of Caesar, Ariovistus replied that he had not come into Gaul before he was sent for.

2. And he complained because the friendship of the Roman people, which he had sought for the purpose of strengthening himself, was an injury[1] to him.

3. And so he was willing to break off this friendship, unless they ceased[2] to interfere in his right on a pretense of friendship.[3]

4. Besides, he thought if he should kill Caesar in battle, he would procure the favor of the chief men at Rome.

2.

1. Ariovistus had sought the friendship of the Roman people because he thought it would be an honor and a help to him. 2. But, when he saw that through their influence the taxes were being kept back, and that Caesar objected to his bringing[4] Germans into Gaul, he rejected Caesar's friendship, saying[5] that he did not bring the Germans into Gaul before they asked him to come there. 3. Therefore,[5] he was most unjust in coming into his possessions on a pretense of friendship, and, unless he ceased to interfere in his right, he could not treat him as a friend.

1. cf. 18 : 4.
2. dēsistō.
3. 255 ; H. 431 ; G. 408.
4. 331, e, 2 ; H. 505, II, 1 and 2 ; G. 548 with rem. 1.
5. cf. 43 : 3.

CHAP. XLV.

1.

1. Caesar thought Gaul belonged to him[1] rather than to Ariovistus,[1] and that he[2] was the one[2] who was acting unjustly.

2. And so he did not cease from his demand,[3] because Gaul, which the Roman senate had allowed to enjoy its own laws, deserved[4] to be free.

2.

1. Caesar did not cease from his demand, because he thought[5] Gaul, having been conquered in war, belonged to

him [1] rather than to Ariovistus.[1] 2. But, if either [6] was acting unjustly, Ariovistus was the one,[7] because Gaul, upon which the Roman people did not lay tribute, ought [4] not to be tributary to Ariovistus.

1. cf. 41 : 2 and 3.
2. For "he," in emphatic contrast to Caesar, use **ille**; for "the one," as the antecedent to the following relative, use **is**.
3. 243, b, with examples; H. 413, note 3; G. 388.
4. Show by the mood that Caesar mentioned this fact when talking with Ariovistus. 321, 2; H. 516, II; G. 541.
5. 341, d, rem.; H. 516, II, 1; G. 541, rem. 2.
6. **alteruter**.
7. Use **ille**, as the one referred to with emphasis.

CHAP. XLVI.

1.

1. Meanwhile, the cavalry of Ariovistus attacked Caesar's soldiers with stones and javelins.

2. And this action brought upon the whole army great eagerness for a fight.[1]

3. But that no one [2] might say that Caesar attacked the enemy during the conference, he restrained [3] his men from battle.

4. And no one [4] hurled back upon the enemy any [5] weapon at all.[5]

2.

1. While Caesar and Ariovistus were talking together, the cavalry of Ariovistus threw stones and javelins upon Caesar's soldiers, and this act broke off the conference. 2. But that no one might say that Caesar commenced a battle, no one threw back any weapon, and no one [4] made

any attack at all upon the enemy, although the arrogance of Ariovistus had inspired in the army a strong desire to fight.

1. 298; H. 542, 1; G. 429.
2. Observe the use of **quod** in the text and cf. 30: 4.
3. **abstineō**.
4. And no one = and not any one = **neque** + **quisquam** = **nec quisquam**. 209, b, and 105, h; H. 457; G. 304.
5. cf. **ūllō** in the text, and the last part of ref. 4.

CHAP. XLVII.

1.

1. Two days[1] later Ariovistus wished to finish those matters which they had begun to treat about.

2. But Caesar did not dare to expose himself or some one of his lieutenants to him a second time.

3. For Ariovistus, a man of great arrogance and boldness, could not be restrained from using deceit.[2]

4. Even Procillus and Mettius, whom Caesar sent to him as messengers, he treated[3] as[4] spies.[5]

2.

1. Although those matters which they had begun to treat about two days before were not finished, yet Caesar was unwilling to appoint a conference a second time. 2. And the more so because he thought that Ariovistus was a man of such arrogance and deceit that he could not put the least confidence[6] in him. 3. And this distrust[7] was well grounded,[8] for he treated as spies even the messengers

whom Caesar afterwards sent to him, and restrained them from speaking.

1. 250; H. 423; G. 400.
2. **dolus.**
3. **habeō.**
4. **prō.**
5. Form a noun from **speculandī.**
6. Find a similar construction in the text of chap. 42.
7. **diffidentia.**
8. **iūstus.**

CHAP. XLVIII.

1.

1. Caesar now drew up his forces so that Ariovistus might have a chance to fight.

2. But Ariovistus wished to cut Caesar off from his supplies without any battle.

3. In cavalry engagements one[1] footman used to accompany[2] each[1] horseman.

2.

1. After Ariovistus moved his camp, Caesar drew up his forces to give him a chance to fight. 2. But Ariovistus thought it safer to cut Caesar off from his supplies by a cavalry skirmish. 3. In cavalry engagements the Germans used to select foot-soldiers, one apiece,[1] who, in case any one was wounded,[3] would run[3] to his assistance.

1. 95, a; H. 172, 3; G. 95.
2. to accompany = to act with = **versor.** 277; H. 469, II; G. 222.
3. 309, c; 508, 5, 1; G. 597.

CHAP. XLIX.

1.

1. Caesar understood that he was being kept off from supplies too long.

2. And so he fortified a camp less[1] than a mile beyond the Germans.

3. While the camp was being fortified,[2] the first and second lines warded off the enemy.

2.

1. As soon as Caesar saw that he was being kept from supplies too long, he began to intrench a camp less than a mile beyond the Germans. 2. Meanwhile he kept the first and second lines drawn up so as to ward off the Germans, who were trying to keep the third line from the intrenchment.

1. 247, c; H. 417, note 2. 2. cf. 39: 2.

CHAP. L.

1.

1. The next day the enemy did not fight, although Caesar gave them a chance.

2. And so Caesar did not know[1] whether[2] Ariovistus wished to contend in battle or not.

3. But the matrons had declared by divination that the Germans must not contend before the new moon.

2.

1. Since the enemy did not go forward when Caesar gave them a chance to fight, he did not know whether Ariovistus would contend in battle the next day or not. 2. But some captives informed him that Ariovistus would not contend before the new moon, for the matrons had declared that it was not the divine will that he should do this.

1. nēsciō. 2. 211; H. 353, note 3; G. 460

CHAP. LI.

1.

1. The next day, Caesar, using the auxiliaries for[1] a show, led the legionary soldiers right up to the enemy's camp.

2. And they at last, from necessity, advanced to battle by tribes, because no hope was left in flight.

2.

1. The day after this, Caesar, having placed the auxiliaries in sight of the enemy for a show, personally led the triple line of legionary soldiers right up to the enemy's camp. 2. And, when at last the enemy, from necessity, advanced to battle by tribes, the women, in tears, implored the men[2] to keep them from being delivered into servitude.

1. For = to make = **ad**. 2. **vir**. Why not **homo**?

CHAP. LII.

1.

1. Caesar placed one[1] lieutenant over each[1] legion, and gave the order to join battle.

2. Since every one had the lieutenants as witnesses of his[2] valor, the Romans fought fiercely.

3. They even sprang upon the enemy's phalanx, and, pulling aside the shields, fought hand to hand.

2.

1. After Caesar placed a[1] lieutenant over each[1] legion, every Roman had a lieutenant, and every German the women, as witnesses of his[2] valor, and the two armies

rushed together fiercely. 2. When the Germans had formed their phalanx so as to sustain the attack, the Romans leaped upon the enemy's phalanxes and inflicted wounds by a downward stroke.[3] 3. Thus the enemy's left was routed, and Crassus sent the third line to beat back[4] their right.

1. cf. 48 : 1.
2. cf. 11 : 11 : 2.
3. dēsuper.
4. repellō.

CHAP. LIII.

1.

1. The Romans did not cease to fight spiritedly till[1] they had routed the enemy.

2. Ariovistus escaped; but Caesar, while in pursuit,[2] fell in with the guards who were dragging away his friend Procillus.

3. And nothing[3] gave Caesar more pleasure than the rescue[4] of his friend.

4. For he did not know whether his envoys had been put to death or reserved for another time.

2.

1. After fierce fighting the Germans were put to flight, and the Roman cavalry did not cease to follow till they had killed nearly all of them. 2. And the flight of Ariovistus took nothing from Caesar's rejoicing, because Procillus and Metius, whom Ariovistus had put in chains before the battle, were restored to him. 3. And it is difficult to say[5] whether the victory itself, which indeed ended the war, or the rescue of his envoys, brought Caesar the greater pleasure.

1. not . . . till = not sooner . . . than.
2. pursuing.
3. cf. 46 : 4.
4. Use salūs.
5. 303; H. 547; G. 437.

BOOK SECOND

CHAP. I.

1. Caesar came into[1] hither Gaul. 2. And all the Gauls were afraid he would lead[2] an army against them. 3. The Belgae, who[3] were a third part[4] of Gaul, were conspiring against the Roman people. 4. In[1] Gaul more powerful men usually usurped the sovereign power.

1. 152, c; H. 435, note 1; G. 419.
2. 331, f; H. 498, III, note 1; G. 552.
3. 199; H. 445, 4; G. 616, 3, II.
4. 185 and 185, a; H. 362; G. 202.

CHAP. II.

1. Caesar, when he had enrolled[1] two new legions, sent Pedius, his lieutenant, into the interior of[2] Gaul. 2. The Belgae, who were neighbors to the Senones, were gathering their forces into one place. 3. Caesar, having been informed of[3] this, started towards them with his army. 4. And he did not[4] hesitate about coming[5] into the territory of the Belgae.

1. 325; H. 521, II, 2; G. 586.
2. 193, with examples; H. note 1 under 440, 2.
3. of = concerning = **dē**.
4. And not = **neque**. 209, b; H. 310, 1; G. 482.
5. but that he should come. 319, d; H. 504; G. 550.

CHAP. III.

1. Caesar arrived there[1] in about fifteen days, and found that the Gauls had conspired[2] against him. 2. The Remi entrusted themselves to Caesar's protection, and did not[3] join with the Belgae. 3. But they had not been able to keep even[4] their neighbors and kinsmen from aiding[5] the Belgae.

1. **eō** = to that place, there; **quō** = to what place, where. 207, a; H. 304, II, 3, note; G. 107.
2. 336, 1, 2; H. 523, I; G. 653.
3. cf. 2 : 4.
4. not . . . even = **nē . . . quidem.** 345, b; H. 569, III, 2; G. 447, 2.
5. cf. 2 : 5.

CHAP. IV.

1. The Belgae long ago settled in Gaul. 2. Caesar said that the Belgae, who long ago settled in Gaul, were assuming great arrogance. 3. What states among the Belgae were the most[1] powerful by reason of valor[2] and number of men? 4. From the Aedui, who were friends of the Roman people, Caesar learned what states were[3] the most powerful. 5. The Bellovaci, who were the most powerful among the Belgae, claimed control of the whole war.

1. were able the most. 240, a; H. 371, II, (2); G. 331.
2. 245; H. 416; G. 407.
3. 334; H. 529; G. 469.

CHAP. V.

1. It was Caesar's[1] interest that the forces of the Belgae should not be gathered into one place. 2. So, having exhorted[2] Divitiacus, he shows how[3] the forces of the Belgae may be kept apart. 3. But the Belgae, having col-

lected[4] their forces into one place, had now started in the direction of Caesar. 4. Then Caesar, having learned[4] that the forces of the Belgae were hastening toward him, led his army across the Aisne. 5. Having done this, he pitched his camp there.

1. 222; H. 408 I, 1, and II; G. 381.
2. 290, d, 1.
3. **quō modo.**
4. 290, d, 2; H. 550, note 4; G. 409, rem. 1.

CHAP. VI.

1. The Belgae, having attacked Bibrax with great violence,[1] easily cleared the wall of defenders.[2] 2. For they placed so great a number around all the fortifications[3] that all who were standing on the wall were dislodged.[4] 3. Then Iccius, who was in command of the town,[3] was afraid that they could[5] not hold out longer. 4. And so a message was quickly sent to Caesar, saying[6] that they were withstanding the siege with the greatest difficulty.

1. 248; H. 419, III; G. 401.
2. 243, a; H. 414, I; G. 388.
3. 228; H. 386; G. 346.
4. **dēpellō.** 319; H. 500; G. 554.
5. cf. 1 : 2.
6. 336, 2, note 2; H. 523, I, note; G. 652, 2.

CHAP. VII.

1. Archers and slingers were sent by Caesar as a relief[1] to the Remi.[1] 2. Those whom[2] Iccius employed as messengers guided them to the town. 3. And on their[3] arrival, the enemy stopped besieging[4] the town. 4. And, after

setting fire[5] to the villages of the Remi, they pushed on towards Caesar's camp, which was about eight miles[6] away.

1. 233, a; H. 390; G. 350.
2. 249; H. 421, I; G. 405.
3. on the arrival of whom. 201, e; H. 453; G. 612.
4. made an end of besieging. 298 and 296; H. 542 I and 544, 1; G. 429.
5. cf. 5: 4.
6. 257; H. 379; G. 335.

CHAP. VIII.

1. Caesar refrained from battle[1] for a little while on account of the enemy's high reputation for valor.[2] 2. In a few days, however, he found by skirmishes with the cavalry[3] that his men were not inferior in courage. 3. There was a hill which extended over so much[4] space[5] that it was[6] by nature suitable for marshaling an army. 4. There he formed his line of battle, after digging[7] a ditch on both sides of the hill so that his men might not be surrounded.[8]

1. cf. 6: 2.
2. 217, 217 b; H. 396, III, 398, 2; G. 361, 2.
3. 190; H. 395, note 2.
4. cf. 7: 6.
5. 216, 3; H. 397, 3; G. 371.
6. cf. 6: 4.
7. cf. 5: 4.
8. 317; H. 497, II; G. 545.

CHAP. IX.

1. Caesar had his men ready in arms so as to attack the enemy if they should cross the marsh. 2. Since neither dared[1] to make an attack, the enemy led their troops back to the river. 3. The bridge, which was over[2] this river, was of great service[3] to Caesar. 4. This the Belgae wished to destroy, so that Caesar would be kept from supplies.[4]

1. 326; H. 517; G. 587.
2. Use in.
3. cf. 7: 1.
4. cf. 6: 2.

CHAP. X.

1. When Caesar was informed [1] of the enemy's design, he quickly led his forces across the bridge. 2. And, having attacked [2] the enemy while they were attempting [3] to cross the river, he killed so great a number that the rest gave up hope.[4] 3. Since grain was now failing, they decided that it was best to contend in their own territories and use home supplies. 4. And the Bellovaci [5] could not be persuaded [5] to remain longer, because Divitiacus was approaching their territory.

1. cf. 2 : 1.
2. cf. 5 : 2.
3. 290; H. 550; G. 278.
4. **dēspērō**.
5. 230; H. 384, 5; G. 345, 3.

CHAP. XI.

1. Every one was in such a hurry [1] to get for himself [2] the first place on the march that the army went out of camp with great confusion. 2. When Caesar learned that the enemy were going away, he sent his cavalry to pursue [3] them. 3. Although [4] they attacked the rear line and killed a great number of them, the rest bravely sustained their attack. 4. But those in front,[5] hearing the clamor,[6] and being [7] restrained by no command, began to flee.

1. hurried so much (**adeō**); to get (**petō**).
2. when **quisque** and any form of the reflexive (pronoun or adjective) are used in the same clause, the reflexive is placed immediately before **quisque**.
3. 317, 2; H. 497, I; G. 629. cf. **quī dēdūceret**, in text of chap. 2.
4. 326; H. 514 and 515, III; G. 588.
5. 188; H. 441; G. 195, 1.
6. cf. 5 : 4.
7. and being = because they were.

CHAP. XII.

1. While the enemy were still fleeing, Caesar pushed on to Noviodunum. 2. And before[1] the Suessiones came to the town, he had procured all those things which were of use[2] for carrying on a siege.[3] 3. When they came on the next night and[4] saw the agger and the towers, they were greatly alarmed. 4. And so they quickly sent ambassadors about a surrender before[1] the town should be captured.

1. **Priusquam**, *before* or *sooner than*, is followed by the indicative when it merely indicates that one act or event takes place sooner than another; the subjunctive, when it implies purpose, prevention, preference, etc.
2. cf. 7 : 1.
3. 300; H. 542, III; G. 433.
4. Use **que**. When **que** connects two words, it is attached to the second; when two clauses, to the first word of the second clause.

CHAP. XIII.

1. Caesar received the foremost men of the state as[1] hostages, and did not[2] put to death the people. 2. Then he started[3] for the territories of the Bellovaci, who, having learned[4] that Caesar was coming, gathered[5] in the town of Bratuspantium. 3. Before he got near the town, the older[6] men, coming[7] out of the town, put[8] the state under his protection, and did not contend in arms. 4. Also the women and children extended their hands from the wall, and begged peace of Caesar.[9]

1. Use no word for "as."
2. cf. 2 : 4.
3. **proficiscor**.
4. cf. 5 : 4.
5. use **cōnferō** with the reflexive pronoun.
6. 91, c.
7. 5 : 2.
8. For word, see text, chap. III.
9. 239, c, note 1; H. 374, note 3; G. 333, 2.

CHAP. XIV.

1. The Bellovaci had been urged on by their chiefs to make [1] war upon the Roman people. 2. Those who were the leaders in this design brought great disaster upon the state.[2] 3. Divitiacus told Caesar that those who were [3] the leaders in this design brought great disaster upon the state. 4. The leaders understood how great a disaster they had brought [4] upon the state, and so they fled to Britain. 5. And Caesar exercised his usual [5] clemency [6] toward [7] the Bellovaci.

1. 331 with examples; H. 498, I and II; G. 546.
2. 228; H. 386; G. 346.
3. 336, 2; H. 524; G. 653.
4. cf. 4.: 3.
5. 197, b; H. 449, 2; G. 295, 1.
6. cf. 7 : 2.
7. toward = with reference to = **in**.

CHAP. XV.

1. At the request of Divitiacus,[1] who was of great influence [2] among the Aedui, Caesar spared the Bellovaci. 2. And,[3] when he had received hostages from them,[3] he marched [4] through the territory of the Ambiani without a battle. 3. But the Nervii were men of great courage, because they did not allow traders to bring in wine or other things which weaken valor. 4. These blamed the rest of the Belgae for surrendering [5] to Caesar, and refused [6] to send hostages.

1. cf. **petentibus Rēmīs**, in text of chap. XII.
2. 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
3. Where in English "and," or "but," is used with a demonstrative or personal pronoun *referring to something in the preceding sentence*, a relative is generally used in Latin, placed at the beginning of the sentence. cf. **quōrum cum**, and **quī cum** in text of chap. XIII. 201, e; H. 453; G. 612.
4. **iter faciō**.
5. for surrendering = who had surrendered. 321, b; H. 517; G. 636.
6. **recūsō**.

CHAP. XVI.

1. Caesar was now not more [1] than ten miles [2] from the river Sambre. 2. On the other side of this river, the Nervii, and their neighbors who [3] had been persuaded [3] to join [4] with them, were awaiting Caesar's arrival. 3. Meanwhile they had put the women and children in a place to which [5] an army [6] had no access.

1. 247, c; H. 417, note 2.
2. 257; H. 379; G. 335.
3. cf. 10: 5.
4. cf. 14: 1.
5. **quō** = to which place. cf. 3: 1.
6. 231; H. 387; G. 349.

CHAP. XVII.

1. Some of the Belgae [1] followed Caesar so as to learn his mode of march. 2. Since a large number of baggage-trains were passing between the legions, they thought they could attack the legions one by one [2] without any [3] difficulty. 3. And they thought that the hedges, which their ancestors had made,[5] would obstruct Caesar's army. 4. For long ago the Nervii had cut into and bent over trees so that their neighbors' cavalry could not come to them after [6] plunder.

1. 216, c; H. 397, note 3; G. 371, 5. cf. **quīdam ex hīs** in text; also **ūnus ex iīs** in text of chap. 6.
2. **singulī**.
3. without any = **nūllō** or **sine ūllō**. Find models in text of chap. XI. 105, h; H. 457; G. 304.
5. cf. 14: 3.
6. **causā**. 298, c; H. 542, I; G. 372.

CHAP. XVIII.

1. Caesar had encamped on a hill which was not far[1] from the river Sambre. 2. The Nervii had chosen a wooded hill across the river, alongside of which they had stationed[2] a few pickets of cavalry.

1. longē. **2. dispōnō.**

CHAP. XIX.

1. Caesar now arranged the baggage-trains and legions in a different way from what[1] the Nervii were expecting. 2. The cavalry, which had been sent ahead, commenced battle, but did not dare to follow the enemy as they retreated into the woods. 3. While the first six legions were fortifying the camp, the enemy, as soon as[2] they saw the first baggage-train, again made an attack upon the cavalry. 4. These were easily routed, and, crossing the river, rushed with incredible speed[3] up the hill[4] to Caesar's camp.

1. āc. 156, a; H. 554, note; G. 646.
2. ubi. 324; H. 518; G. 563.
3. 248; H. 419, III; G. 401.
4. See text, and 255, a; H. 431, 4; G. 408.

CHAP. XX.

1. The approach of the enemy was so swift that Caesar could not do everything that was to be done.[1] 2. He had to recall[1] the soldiers from work, the line of battle had to be formed,[1] and[2] many signals were to be given.[1] 3. But it was a relief to Caesar, that the soldiers had been trained in former battles. 4. And, further,[3] the separate[4] lieuten-

ants gave to their respective [4] legions such directions [5] as [6] seemed best.[7]

1. These must all be written alike in Latin after this model: something is *to be done*, in which the phrase "to be done" is represented by the gerundive used like a predicate adjective. 294, b, and 232; H. 234 and 388; G. 150 and 353.
2. 208, b; H. 554, I, 6; G. 483, 2.
3. and further = **atque.**
4. **singulī**: see the text.
5. give directions to = **praescrībō.**
6. such as = what (plural). cf. I: 14: 3.
7. seems best = **vidētur.**

CHAP. XXI.

1. Caesar did not lose much time in exhorting [1] his soldiers. 2. For the enemy made the attack so boldly that he had to begin the battle before [2] time was given even for putting on [3] the helmets. 3. But, whatever legion he came to, this he exhorted to sustain [4] the attack bravely and not [5] to fear.

1. 296 and 301; H. 543 and 544, 2; G. 428 and 434.
2. cf. 12: 1.
3. cf. 12: 3.
4. cf. 14: 1.
5. cf. I: 35: 4.

CHAP. XXII.

1. Caesar had to marshal his army according to the necessity [1] of the time. 2. And so some legions resisted the enemy in one place and others in another.[2] 3. And, besides,[3] the view was obstructed by the hedges so that Caesar could not attend to all the commands.

1. 245; H. 416; G. 407.
2. 203, c; H. 459, 1; G. 306.
3. cf. 20: 3.

CHAP. XXIII.

1. The ninth and tenth legions fell in with the Atrebates, whom they quickly put to flight. 2. The eleventh and eighth legions likewise routed the Veromandui, but did not [1] cross the river. 3. But now, the twelfth and seventh legions having taken [2] their position on the right, the camp was exposed on [3] the front and left. 4. And so the Nervii rushed thither [4] for the purpose of seizing the camp.

1. but not = **neque**. cf. 2 : 4.
2. express by a clause. cf. 5 : 4.
3. 260, b ; H. 434, I ; G. 388, 2. See the text.
4. thither = to that place.

CHAP. XXIV.

1. The cavalry, who had been repulsed at the first attack, were now returning to the camp. 2. And, having met the enemy face to face, they, together with the camp-servants, who had gone out after [1] plunder, again took to flight. 3. Then the Treveri, seeing all this, hurried home [2] to tell their people that the Romans were defeated.

1. cf. 17 : 6. Also find the expression in the text there and here.
2. 258, b ; H. 380, II, 2 ; G. 410.

CHAP. XXV.

1. Matters were now in a critical condition on the right wing, for nearly all the centurions there were slain. 2. And the soldiers were so [1] crowded together that they could not fight easily, and some were withdrawing from the battle. 3. And so Caesar advanced in person [2] to the first line and ordered the centurions each to open his own [3] maniples. 4.

This being done, they used their swords more easily, and checked the enemy's attack a little.

1. **tam.** 2. **ipse.** 3. cf. **prō sē quisque**, and 11 : 2.

CHAP. XXVI.

1. Since the seventh legion was also hard pressed, the legions joined together so that they might aid one another. 2. While they were now fighting more boldly, the two legions which had been guarding [1] the baggage arrived [2] on [3] the summit of [4] the hill. 3. Meanwhile, Labienus, who had driven the Atrebates across the river, had now got possession of the enemy's camp. 4. And, when from the higher ground he saw that the camp of the Romans was in great danger, he sent the tenth legion to their assistance.[1]

1. 233, a ; H. 390, I and II ; G. 350.
2. **perveniō**.
3. 259, g ; H. 435, I ; G. 342.
4. cf. 2 : 2.

CHAP. XXVII.

1. When this arrived, the spirit of the Romans was so revived [1] and the enemy so dismayed that the tide of battle was turned.[2] 2. And now even the cavalry, in order to display their courage, put themselves in front of the legionary soldiers.[3] 3. But the enemy were men of great resolution,[4] and had not [5] ascended the very high river banks in vain. 4. For, when many of them had been slain, the survivors [6] heaped together the bodies, and continued to hurl [7] weapons as if from a mound.

1. **redintegrō**.
2. a change of things was effected.
3. cf. 6 : 3.
4. 215 ; H. 396, V and note 1 ; G. 364.
5. cf. 2 : 4.
6. 201, b ; H. 453, 2, note 2 ; G. 626, rem.
7. 277 ; H. 468 ; G. 222.

CHAP. XXVIII.

1. The Romans, whom nothing now seemed to hinder, fought until [1] the Nervii were reduced almost to annihilation. 2. But Caesar, moved by pity, took under his protection [2] the few survivors. 3. And he promised [3] to keep the neighbors away from their territory.

1. 328; H. 519, II, 1 and 2; G. 573, 574.
2. cf. text, chap. XV.
3. **polliceor.**

CHAP. XXIX.

1. The Aduatuci, who were coming to the defense of the Nervii, now returned home [1] to defend their own people and property.[2] 2. They abandoned all their towns except [3] one, which was protected by high cliffs. 3. And, having placed [4] all their property in this,[5] they fortified the entrance with a double wall about two hundred feet long. 4. These Aduatuci were descendants of the [6] men whom the Cimbri and Teutones many years before [7] had left in the province.

1. cf. 24: 2.
2. **suōs suaque omnia.** 188; H. 441, 1; G. 195, 2.
3. **praeter.**
4. cf. 5: 4.
5. cf. 15: 3.
6. **is.**
7. **ante.**

CHAP. XXX.

1. When the Romans [1] saw that the Aduatuci were fortifying themselves in the town, they began to construct an agger and a tower. 2. But the tower was being constructed so great a distance [2] away [3] that the enemy merely [4] laughed

at it. 3. For they felt sure that so great a machine could not be moved by men of so small stature.

1. The Romans, when they, etc. 346, a.
2. 250; H. 423; G. 400.
3. **ab**, which here is an adverb.
4. **modo**, always postpositive.

CHAP. XXXI.

1. But,[1] when the Romans moved[2] the machines towards the walls with great speed, the unusual sight startled the enemy. 2. And so they decided that they must at once send[3] envoys of[4] peace to Caesar. 3. These envoys begged him not to deprive them of their arms.[5] 4. For they were afraid that their enemies would put them to death with cruelty if their arms[6] should be given up.

1. **vērō**. 345, b; H. 569, III; G. 489.
2. 324; H. 518; G. 563.
3. cf. 20: 1.
4. cf. 2: 3.
5. cf. 6: 2.
6. 255, d, 4; H. 431, 2 (3); G. 409.

CHAP. XXXII.

1. Caesar replied that the Aduatuci must give up their arms before[1] he could accept any terms of peace. 2. They do what[2] is demanded, and throw a great quantity of arms from the town. 3. And yet about a third part they retain and conceal.

1. cf. 12: 1.
2. cf. 1: 14: 3.

CHAP. XXXIII.

1. By night, while they thought the Romans were keeping less careful watch, they suddenly caught up[1] the concealed weapons. 2. But as soon as[2] a rush was made[3]

from the town, the Romans made signals by fires, and sharp fighting ensued.[3] 3. Since the enemy had to fight [4] in an unfavorable position, they were quickly driven back with great slaughter. 4. The next day Caesar broke down the gates, captured [5] the town, and sold all the inhabitants to the number of more [6] than fifty thousand.

1. **capio.**
2. cf. 31 : 2.
3. 146, d; H. 301, 1; G. 199, rem. 1.
4. cf. 20 : 1.
5. **occupō.** Use only one verb in this sentence. See text for a model. Also compare last sentence in text of chap. 32.
6. 247, c; H. 417, note 2.

CHAPS. XXXIV, XXXV.

1. Meanwhile, Crassus had brought all the maritime states under the sway of the Romans. 2. Therefore Caesar, having subdued all the Belgae, brought his legions into winter quarters, and started himself for Italy. 3. And such an impression [1] of his victory had been carried to Rome [2] by his dispatches that a fifteen days' thanksgiving was decreed.

1. **opīniō.**
2. 258, b; H. 380, II; G. 342, 2.

BOOK THIRD.

CHAP. I.

1. Caesar sent Galba to open a route along the Alps. 2. The reason for fighting several battles was, that the mountain tribes [1] did not wish him to pass the winter there. 3. But after sharp fighting he placed two cohorts among the Nantuates for the sake [2] of passing the winter. 4. The other cohorts and the Gauls were allowed [3] to winter in a village of the Veragri.

1. The nations which dwelt among the mountains.
2. Observe the difference between **causa mittendī** and **mittendī causā**. 245, c; G. 372.
3. **permittō**. 230; H. 384, 5; G. 345, 3.

CHAP. II.

1. When Galba had sent two cohorts after grain, the Gauls thought they could overpower the other cohorts. 2. And so they seized the heights with the design of running down [1] into the valley and hurling [1] weapons upon the Romans. 3. For they hated [2] the Romans who [3] had taken away their children as hostages. 4. And, besides,[4] they feared that the Romans were seizing the Alps for the sake of joining these places to the Roman province.

1. 298; H. 542, 1; G. 429.
2. **ōdī**. 143, b; H. 297, 2; G. 190, 5.
3. who = because they. 320, e; H. 517; G. 636.
4. **tum etiam**, or **accēdēbat, quod**.

CHAP. III.

1. A large body of armed men [1] had now seized the higher ground before [2] Galba had fully finished his entrenchments. 2. Therefore, since he had not enough supplies,[3] and [4] reënforcements could not [4] be sent to him, he quickly called a council. 3. And in this [5] council some said they must leave the baggage and return for safety; others,[6] that they must defend the camp.

1. 188; H. 441; G. 195, 1.
2. cf. II: 12: 1.
3. 216, 4; H. 397, 4; G. 371.
4. cf. II: 2: 4.
5. cf. II: 15: 3.
6. some . . . others = **aliī . . . aliī.**

CHAP. IV.

1. These matters had scarcely been attended to, when the enemy rushed down from the mountains. 2. The Romans bravely tried to defend every part of the camp, but were at a disadvantage in number. 3. For, when [1] the enemy were tired, others could take their place, but no Roman, tired or wounded, could leave the battle.

1. **Cum,** in the sense of whenever, is followed by the indicative.

CHAP. V.

1. Galba's men had fought so [1] long without cessation that they were growing faint.[2] 2. And so the enemy were pressing on the more vigorously with the hope [3] of tearing down the wall. 3. And the matter was now brought to such a turn [4] that Baculus and Volusenus advised Galba to try [5] a sally from the camp.

1. **tam.**
2. grow faint = **languēscō.**
3. **spē adductī.**
4. **tantus cāsus.**
5. 331; H. 498, I; G. 546.

CHAP. VI.

1. The soldiers rushed out of the camp so suddenly that they killed more than a third part of the enemy before they could rally.[1] 2. And the rest, when they saw that they could not get possession of the camp,[2] were easily routed. 3. Galba now, on account of a lack of supplies, decided that he must return to the province at once.

1. **sē . . . colligere.** 2. 249; H. 421, I; G. 405.

CHAP. VII.

1. All Gaul now seemed to be at peace, and so Caesar visited Illyricum. 2. But,[1] while he was away,[2] the Veneti, to whom Crassus had sent several men after grain, suddenly commenced [3] war.

1. **at.** 2. **absum.** 3. **initium faciō.**

CHAP. VIII.

1. The Veneti had so many ships that they held nearly all the maritime states tributary. 2. And so, when Crassus sent Silius and Velanius to them, they retained these men till [1] they should get back their hostages. 3. Moreover, their neighbors chose rather to act with them than to serve [2] the Romans. 4. Therefore, through a common embassy they informed Crassus that they would not give up to him the Roman deputies, unless he should send back [3] to them [4] their [4] hostages.

1. 328; H. 519, II, 2; G. 574.
2. **serviō.** 227; H. 385, 1; G. 345.
3. cf. I: 30: 5.
4. 196, a, 2; H. 449, 1; G 521.

CHAP. IX.

1. Caesar was so far away that he sent lieutenants to procure sailors from the province for the maritime war. 2. The Veneti realized that they had committed a great wrong, because they detained [1] the Roman knights. 3. And on account of the danger, they resolved to join to themselves as many allies as possible.[2] 4. Yet they had greater hope for the reason [3] that the Romans had few ships, and were not [4] acquainted with [5] this part of the sea.

1. 321, a; H. 524; G. 541.
2. 93, b; H. 170, 2 (2); G. 317.
3. for the reason = **hōc**. 250, note; H. 423; G. 400.
4. cf. II: 2: 4.
5. **cōgnōscō**. 143, note; H. 297, 2.

CHAP. X.

1. Caesar thought he must not overlook [1] that nation which had reopened hostilities after giving hostages. 2. And so he divided and scattered his army more widely, before [2] more states should be incited to war.

1. cf. II: 20: 1.
2. cf. II: 12: 1.

CHAP. XI.

1. Labienus was sent to keep the Germans from crossing [1] the river. 2. In like manner lieutenants were sent into several states to see [2] that the forces of the enemy be kept apart.[3] 3. Then Caesar himself, as soon as he had put Brutus in command of the fleet, led the foot forces into Venetia.

1. 331, e, 2; H. 505, II, 1 and 2; G. 548, 1.
2. **cūrō**.
3. 294, d; H. 544, note 2; G. 431; cf. **pontem faciendum cūrat** in text of *I*: 13.

CHAP. XII.

1. The towns were so situated that at high tide infantry could not approach [1] them, and ships could not be brought up at ebb-tide. 2. Besides, if in any case [2] the Romans constructed [3] a mole so as to shut out the sea, the inhabitants [4] would quickly withdraw to another town. 3. Moreover,[5] the tides were so high in the open sea that the Romans could not easily prevent them.

1. **adeō.**
2. if in any case = if ever = **sī quandō.**
3. 309, c; H. 508, 5, 1); G. 597.
4. **oppidānus.**
5. **autem,** always postpositive.

CHAP. XIII.

1. The prows of the enemy's vessels were quite high, so that they could stand the big waves. 2. For this reason the Romans could less easily throw weapons upon [1] them. 3. And, since they were made wholly [2] of oak, the Roman vessels, although they excelled in speed,[3] could not harm them. 4. Besides, the Gauls did not fear at all the ebbing of the tide, for [4] their keels were flat; nor the winds, for their vessels were directed [5] by sails made of leather.

1. **ad.**
2. Use adjective.
3. 253; H. 424, note 1; G. 398.
4. **enim.** 345, b; H. 569, III; G. 500, 1.
5. 277; H. 468; G. 222.

CHAP. XIV.

1. It was now evident to Caesar that he was capturing their towns in vain, because they could escape [1] with their ships. 2. But, when the fleet arrived, the Romans with sharp hooks fastened to long poles seized and cut away the

ropes of the enemy's vessels. 3. This [2] being done, they could not control [1] their vessels, and the rest of the struggle had to be carried on by valor. 4. The Romans fought with unusual bravery,[3] because Caesar and the whole army were watching [1] the fight from the higher ground.

1. For "escape," "control," and "watch," use the verbs related to **fuga**, **ūsus**, and **cōnspectus**.
2. cf. **Quae ubi**, **Quibus abscīsīs**, and II : 15 : 3.
3. very bravely. 93, a ; H. 444, 1 ; G. 312, 2.

CHAP. XV.

1. Whenever [1] the soldiers from two [3] or [2] three [3] vessels boarded their ships one at a time,[3] the enemy sought safety in flight. 2. Yet very few ships reached land, for the Romans, who used oars, were able to capture them one by one [3] in the calm that ensued.

1. cf. 4 : 1.
2. "or" here = **āc**.
3. 95, a ; H. 172, 3 ; G. 95.

CHAP. XVI.

1. The Veneti lost so many men and ships in this battle that they now had no one [1] to defend [2] them. 2. Upon those who surrendered, Caesar inflicted the [3] severer penalty, because they had not observed the right of ambassadors.

1. 200, c ; H. 445, 6 ; G. 623.
2. 320, a ; H. 503, I ; G. 634.
3. **eō**. 250, note ; H. 423 ; G. 400.

CHAP. XVII.

1. Meanwhile, Viridovix had taken a position against Sabinus, who had been sent among the Unelli by Caesar.

2. But so great a body of men, for the sake of plunder, had joined Viridovix, that Sabinus decided he must not leave the camp in Caesar's absence. 3. And the [1] more [2] so, because he wished to give an impression of fear so that the enemy would move nearer.

1. cf. 16 : 3. 2. **magis**. cf. text, chap. XIV.

CHAP. XVIII.

1. Therefore Sabinus got [1] a shrewd Gaul to [1] go over to the enemy and say that Caesar was pressed by difficulties. 2. And they were glad to believe [2] this Gaul, who said that it was almost certain [3] that Sabinus would go from the camp the next night to carry aid to Caesar. 3. So they prevailed upon [1] Viridovix to allow them [4] to hurry to the camp before Sabinus should start.

1. **persuādeō ut**. cf. 5 : 5.
2. gladly believed.
3. **nōn longē abest quīn** = it is not far from being a fact that = it is almost certain.
4. cf. 8 : 4.

CHAP. XIX.

1. The enemy hurried up the hill [1] with such speed that they reached the camp out of breath. 2. But the Romans quickly armed themselves and made a rush from the two gates.[2] 3. The enemy, owing to their fatigue, even at the first attack were repulsed with great slaughter.[3] 4. Thus these Gauls who had been so eager to undertake [4] the war, could not endure defeat and immediately surrendered.

1. cf. text, book II, chap. XIX.
2. 258, g; H. 425, II, 1, 1); G. 403.
3. many having been killed.
4. 300; H. 542, III; G. 433.

CHAP. XX.

1. Crassus had[1] now arrived in Aquitania, and had to procure[2] cavalry, in which he was least efficient. 2. He took extraordinary caution, because war was to be waged in the place where a Roman army had been defeated[3] before. 3. At first a party of Sontiates attacked him in a cavalry skirmish.[4] 4. Afterwards the infantry, which had been placed in ambush, were suddenly led out of the valley.

1. Crassus, when he had now (**iam**) . . . had to procure.
2. cf. II : 20 : 1.
3. Why not subjunctive, the same as **interfectus esset** in the text?
4. 248, c; H. 420, 1; G. 403.

CHAP. XXI.

1. The Sontiates fought desperately, but at length the brave young officer Crassus made them seek[1] safety in flight. 2. But, when he laid siege to their town, they again made a brave rally[2] and tried to work[3] a mine up to the agger. 3. Although they were skillful in this,[4] the Romans used such watchfulness that they accomplished nothing by it, and surrendered unconditionally.[5]

1. 332; H. 498, II; G. 557.
2. make a brave rally = **fortiter resistō**.
3. work . . . up to = **ad . . . agō**.
4. 218, a; H. 399, I, 2; G. 373.
5. giving up their arms. 290, d, 2; H. 550, note 4; G. 408.

CHAP. XXII.

1. But from another part of the town a shout was raised, and the soldiers rushed to arms. 2. They found that Adiatunus, with those[1] who had committed themselves to his[2] friendship, was trying to make a sally from the town. 3.

These [3] they repelled ; yet there was fierce fighting, because his retainers were willing to bring death upon themselves that he [4] might not be killed.

1. **Is** is used as the antecedent of a relative or ut-clause.
2. **Is** is also used to refer to a person or thing just mentioned, without emphasis.
3. **Hīc** refers to what has just been, or is just going to be, mentioned, generally with emphasis or contrast.
4. **Ille** denotes a change of subject, contrast, emphasis, or something more remote in thought or position. 102, a, b, d; H. 450 and 451; G. 290, 292, 293.

CHAP. XXIII.

1. The fortified town of the Sontiates had been so quickly captured that the Vocates, when Crassus came there,[1] sent for help from Spain. 2. The leaders who came from there,[1] because they had fought there [1] under the leadership [2] of the Roman Sertorius had learned the art of war.[3] 3. But Crassus, because the number of the enemy was daily increasing,[4] resolved to fight the next day.

1. See **ibi, eō, inde.** 149; H. 305; G. 107.
2. 255, a; H. 431, 4; G. 408.
3. war = warfare = **rēs mīlitāris.**
4. Use either **crēscō** or the passive (why?) of **augeō.**

CHAP. XXIV.

1. Although at daybreak Crassus drew up a double line of battle, the enemy did not fight. 2. For they thought that the Romans were dispirited [1] at [2] the want of grain, and so they themselves would gain the victory without a battle. 3. But their delay made the soldiers rush [3] upon their camp even the [4] more eagerly.[5]

1. 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
2. **propter.** 245, b; H. 416, I, 2).
3. cf. 21 : 1.
4. cf. 16 : 3.
5. Use the adverb suggested by **alacriōrēs.**

CHAP. XXV.

1. The soldiers now attempted to drive [1] the defenders from the wall. 2. The auxiliaries, too, in order to give the appearance of fighting [2] men, kept bringing [3] material for an agger. 3. Meanwhile, the cavalry, by going [4] around the camp, discovered that the decuman gate could be more easily demolished.[5]

1. attempted to drive = one word. 227, c; H. 469, II, 1; G. 224.
2. 188, rem.; H. 441; G. 195, 1.
3. 277; H. 469, II; G. 222.
4. 301; H. 544, 1; G. 432.
5. prōruō.

CHAPS. XXVI, XXVII.

1. And so the officers led those [1] cohorts which were guarding the camp around to the enemy's rear gate before [2] they could even be seen by them.[3] 2. But, when a shout was raised, the Romans, excited by the hope of victory, attacked the enemy with renewed energy. 3. They,[4] losing all hope, leaped down over the fortifications and fled over the open plain.[5] 4. And the cavalry pursued them [6] till they killed [7] so great a number that nearly all Acquitania surrendered to Caesar.

1. cf. 22: 1. Study the pronouns in these sentences and in the text, and compare chap. XXII, text and references.
2. cf. II: 12: 1.
3. cf. 22: 3.
4. cf. 22: 4.
5. 258, g; H. 420, 1, 3); G. 387.
6. cf. 14: 2 and II: 15: 3.
7. 328; H. 519, II, 1; G. 573.

CHAP. XXVIII.

1. In order to complete this war, Caesar went to the Morini, who had not sought peace. 2. But they, because

other nations had been conquered in battle, took to the woods. 3. And, when Caesar came there,[1] and[2] the soldiers were intent upon fortifying[3] the camp, they suddenly rushed out of the woods but were driven back with great slaughter.

1. **quō.** cf. II : 15 : 3 and 207, a; H. 304, II, 3, note; G. 107.
2. **que** often connects two words or clauses. cf. II: 12: 4.
3. 300; H. 544, 1, and 542, III; G. 433.

CHAP. XXIX.

1. Caesar now began to cut down all the woods and pile up the material so that no one[1] might attack him on[2] either side. 2. But, just as[3] he was reaching[4] the animals and baggage trains, violent[5] storms came on, and[6] he was obliged to stop[7] work. 3. And, when he saw that the enemy had now sought the denser woods, he ravaged their fields and put his army in winter quarters.

1. 105, d; H. 455, 1; G. 543, 4; cf. I : 45 : 6.
2. **ab.** 260, b; H. 434, I; G. 388, 2.
3. **cum iam.**
4. **assequor.**
5. **violentus.**
6. Avoid coördinate clauses by using **ut**, or by using a participle or cum-clause for "came on." The Latin style often requires one verb with a participle or subordinate clause instead of two verbs. cf. 20: 1.
7. by necessity stopped.

BOOK FOURTH.

CHAP. I.

1. The Suebians were so fond of war that they took from their territory a hundred thousand armed men every year. 2. These were supported by those [1] who remained at home. 3. That neither agriculture nor the science of war might be interrupted, those [1] who were in arms one year remained at home the next. 4. And no one [2] among them was allowed to dwell in one place more than a year. 5. They spent much time in hunting and brought themselves to the [1] habit of living [3] on milk and meat, and did nothing at all [2] against their wills. 6. They had no clothing except hides, and bathed [4] in the coldest rivers.

1. cf. III: 22: 1.
2. "and no one," "and nothing at all" = and not any one, and not anything. "And not" = **neque**.
3. Use **ut** with the subjunctive.
4. 111, a, note; H. 465; G. 210.

CHAP. II.

1. The Germans wanted to have somebody [1] to whom they might sell what they could export, and yet they never [2] imported much. 2. Wine they did not import at all, because it enfeebles [3] men so that they cannot endure hardship. 3. Nor would they import even beasts of burden, but used the animals, however small and uncomely, which were reared among

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them. 4. In cavalry battles they left the horses near by [4] so that they might be at hand [5] in case [6] they had to retreat rapidly. 5. And they never [2] used saddle-cloths.

1. cf. III: 16: 1.
2. and . . . never = and not . . ever (**unquam**). cf. 1: 2.
3. Show by the mood that this was the idea of the Germans. Also see 287, d; H. 495, V; G. 510.
4. **propter.**
5. **adsum.**
6. in case = **if.**

CHAP. III.

1. The Suebians wished no nation to dwell near [1] their borders so that it might be thought that the neighboring states feared their power. 2. Their nearest neighbors on one side were the Ubii, whom they had not driven away, but had made tributary. 3. This nation was the most prosperous and civilized of all the Germans, because it was not far from [2] the Rhine and the civilization [3] of the Gauls.

1. **prope.** 2. **absum.** 3. Form the noun from **humānus.**

CHAP. IV.

1. The Usipites and Tencteri were at last driven from home by the Suebi, and roamed about till [1] they came to the country which was inhabited by the Menapii, who were so alarmed at their arrival that they placed guards on this side of the Rhine to keep the Germans from crossing.[2] 2. But the latter, having no ships with which to cross,[3] tried every expedient [4] by which they might give the impression [5] that they had returned to their own settlements. 3. Then they suddenly

fell upon the Menapii, and seized their ships, with which they crossed the river before [6] the guards could stop them.

1. 328; H. 519, II, 1 and 2; G. 573 and 574.
2. 331, e, 2; H. 505, II, 1 and 2; G. 548, 1.
3. 317, 2; H. 497, 1; G. 632.
4. Express "every" by **omnia**, a cognate accusative; try an expedient = **experior**.
5. give an impression = **simulō**.
6. cf. II: 12: 1.

CHAP. V.

1. Caesar feared the fickleness of the Gauls, and so he told them nothing which [1] he might have to [2] repent of afterwards. 2. For it was the custom of travelers who went among them to say things made up [2] to gratify [3] the wishes of the crowd that surrounded them in the towns. 3. These reports, though [4] most unreliable, often moved them, nevertheless, to adopt plans which in most cases could not be followed.[5]

1. 221, b; H. 409, III; G. 376.
2. Find in the text equivalents for "he might have to," and "things made up."
3. to gratify = **ad**.
4. Use no word for "though."
5. **serviō**. cf. III: 1: 3.

CHAP. VI.

1. Caesar found that the Germans were withdrawing from the Rhine into the territory of the Condrusi. 2. Therefore, in order to calm [1] the feelings of the Gauls, he decided that he must wage war with the Germans. 3. But he became involved [2] in a more serious war than he had anticipated.

1. **permulceō**.
2. become involved in = **occurrō**.

CHAP. VII.

1. While Caesar was marching against the Germans, deputies met him on the march, who said that, although they had come from home against their will and would not be the first to[1] bring on war, and could[2] be useful friends to the Romans, if they would allow them to hold land there, they nevertheless should defend themselves if they were assailed, for the Suebi were the only ones on the earth to whom they would yield.

1. be the first to = **priōrēs.** 191; H. 442, note; G. 324, 5.
2. Put this in an emphatic position.

CHAP. VIII.

1. 'There are no fields vacant in Gaul,' replied Caesar, 'which I can[1] give to those with whom I have no friendship, and especially to those who do not protect their own territories. 2. But you may,[2] if you wish, settle in the territories of the Ubii, whose deputies have come to me to seek[3] aid.'

1. 320, a; H. 503, I; G. 633.
2. **licet.**
3. 302; H. 546; G. 436.

CHAP. IX.

1. The deputies, because they did not gain their request,[1] now returned home to lay these matters before their people. 2. Meantime, Caesar moved his camp nearer to them. 3. For he suspected that their horsemen, who had gone across the Meuse after grain several days before, would soon[2] return.

1. gain a request = **impetrō.**
2. **mox.**

CHAP. X.

1. The Rhine, which flows rapidly[1] through many nations, divides into several parts near the ocean. 2. The people who inhabit the many large islands that are formed by these mouths[2] of the Rhine are savage barbarians, who live on fish and birds' eggs.

1. See text for the idiom. 2. **partēs.**

CHAP. XI.

1. When the deputies were returning, they met Caesar on the march, and begged him to wait[1] till[2] they could send messengers to the Ubii. 2. But Caesar, knowing[3] why the delay was interposed, and not wishing[3] to give their cavalry time to return, told the deputies that he would meet them there the next day. 3. Meanwhile to his officers he said: 'Do not attack[4] the enemy in battle; but, if you are yourselves attacked, hold out till I come nearer myself with the army.'

1. Use the verb related to **mora.**
2. cf. 4: 1.
3. because he knew, and did not wish.
4. cf. 1: 20: 3.

CHAP. XII.

1. But the enemy attacked the cavalry so quickly, while they had no fear, because the deputies a little while before had asked Caesar for a truce, that they threw them into confusion. 2. In this battle with the cavalry,[1] Piso, while he was rescuing his brother from peril, was thrown from his wounded horse and killed. 3. As soon as[2] the brother noticed

that he had fallen, he in turn threw himself in the way of the enemy and fought valiantly till he was slain.

1. 190; H. 395, note 2. 2. 324; H. 518; G. 563.

CHAP. XIII.

1. It is the height [1] of folly [2] to listen to terms from those who have once used treachery. 2. Therefore Caesar decided that he must not wait till time for forming plans should be given to the Gauls, with whom he knew the Germans had gained great influence in a single battle. 3. And, when a throng [3] of Germans came to him in the camp [4] to excuse themselves for having [5] attacked his cavalry the day before, contrary to the truce, he detained them and started himself with all his forces towards the enemy's camp.

1. 193; H. 440, note 1.
2. 214, d; H. 402; G. 365.
3. **frequentēs** (adj.).
4. 259, h; H. 380, I; G. 410, 5.
5. 321, 2; H. 516, II; G. 541.

CHAP. XIV.

1. When Caesar came to the enemy's camp, the Germans were so alarmed at his sudden arrival that the throng of women and children took to flight in every direction before time was given to hold a council or ascertain whether [1] the cavalry or [1] Caesar himself with all his forces had arrived. 2. And, while the cavalry were pursuing these,[2] the rest of the soldiers burst into the camp and quickly put to route those who had caught up arms to defend themselves.

1. 211; H. 353, 1; G. 460. 2. cf. II: 15: 3.

CHAP. XV.

1. So many of the Germans were now being killed that the rest threw down their arms in despair.[1] 2. And, rushing[2] out of the camp, they plunged[2] into the river, where they were overpowered by the force of the stream. 3. When those Germans, whom Caesar had detained before the battle, now said they feared[3] the cruelty of the Gauls and did not wish to withdraw, he granted them the privilege of remaining with him.

1. things being despaired of.
2. Notice the use of **sē** with the Latin verbs.
3. Use participle. cf. III: 29: 6.

CHAP. XVI.

1. Caesar decided to cross the Rhine in order that the Germans who had come into Gaul might fear for their own interests,[1] and so be induced to return into Germany to defend their own fields. 2. But, when deputies came from Caesar to request the Sugambri to give up to him those Germans who were with them, they said they thought it was not fair that Caesar should claim that any[2] power or authority belonged to him[3] across the Rhine. 4. But the Ubii asked Caesar for help, thinking[4] that, after the defeat of the Germans and Ariovistus, merely[5] the friendship of Caesar would be of great service to them in the future.

1. 227, c; H. 385, 1; G. 347.
2. 105, h; H. 457; G. 304.
3. belonged to him = was his.
4. cf. II: 3.
5. Use **modo**, which is postpositive.

CHAP. XVII.

1. When Caesar decided that he must cross the Rhine with his army, he thought that, although the river was broad and deep, he must build a bridge, because it did not seem quite safe or consistent with his dignity[1] to carry his army over in ships,[2] which the Ubii had promised.

1. consistent with = of. cf. 13: 2. 2. cf. III: 20: 4.

CHAP. XVIII.

1. Caesar completed the whole bridge over the Rhine in so short a time after he began to collect the material that the Usipites and Tencteri urged the Sugambri, into whose territory he was hastening, to hide in the woods. 2. Meanwhile at the request of the other states,[1] which had sent deputies to him, he promised to make peace and friendship.

1. 255; H. 431; G. 408. cf. II: 15: 1.

CHAP. XIX.

1. Caesar tarried[1] a few days in the territories of the Sugambri until he could cut down their grain, then[2] went to the country of the Ubii, whom he promised to free from the oppression of the Suebians. 2. Meanwhile the latter had sent messengers in all directions, announcing[3] that a bridge was being built over the Rhine by Caesar, and urging[3] the women and children to flee[4] to the woods. 3. This being done, those who could bear arms had met together in the territory which the Suebians occupied, and were there awaiting the arrival of the Romans. 4. By this it was indicated

that Caesar had incited fear in the Germans and accomplished the objects for[5] which he had crossed the Rhine.

1. Use the participle. In Latin a participle and a verb are used instead of two verbs, if one act is merely preparatory or incidental to the other. cf. III : 29 : 6.
2. Omit.
3. cf. I : 9 : 4.
4. 339; H. 523, III; G. 655.
5. **causā.**

CHAP. XX.

1. During nearly all the wars in Gaul[1] aid was furnished Caesar's enemies from Britain. 2. Therefore he decided to go to the island personally in order to get a knowledge of the race of people and the ways of access. 3. For[2] traders who alone[3] were accustomed[4] to go there[5] had not[2] been able to tell him anything[6] about the people who lived there[5] or their institutions.

1. cf. 12 : 1.
2. For . . . not = **neque enim.**
3. who were the only ones (**solī**) who.
4. cf. 8 : 1.
5. cf. III : 23 : 1.
6. cf. 16 : 2.

CHAP. XXI.

1. Before[1] starting personally to explore the island, Caesar sent Volusenus to investigate matters. 2. While he himself was gathering his fleet among the Morini, with the design of[2] crossing the sea from that point, the inhabitants of Britain learned[3] of his design through traders and sent deputies to him. 3. He listened to them with pleasure, and with a generous promise sent them back home. 4. He directed Commius to go with them and examine the country. 5. But Commius did not dare to disembark among foreigners, and quickly returned to the continent.

1. cf. II : 12 : 1.
2. with the design of = **ut**, or **eō cōnsiliō ut.**
3. cf. 19 : 1. And see 255; H. 431; G. 408.

CHAP. XXII.

1. Very opportunely for Caesar, deputies came to him from the Morini also, while he was putting his ships in order there for the purpose of conveying his troops across the sea 2. They said they had made war upon him on a former occasion because they were unacquainted with the habit of the Romans. 3. Therefore Caesar excused them and promised to receive them under his protection ; but, in order that he might leave no enemy behind him, he requested hostages from them till[1] he should return. 4. Meanwhile he gathered in this place what warships[2] he had.

1. cf. 4: 1. 2. 216; H. 397; G. 371

CHAP. XXIII.

1. While the cavalry were too slowly boarding the vessels that Caesar had got together in the harbor, he started ahead with a few ships himself for Britain. 2. When he reached there,[1] finding the enemy in arms ready to hurl their weapons from the steep cliffs upon him as he was landing,[2] he decided that he must wait at anchor for the rest of the ships. 3. And while they[3] were coming, he called[4] his lieutenants together and warned them what to do. 4. Then he weighed anchor and, with favorable wind and tide, proceeded about seven miles away, to a place better suited[5] for mooring ships.

1. cf. III: 28: 1.
2. 290; H. 550; G. 278.
3. cf. II: 15: 3.
4. cf. 21: 3. And see text.
5. 89, d; H. 170; G. 88, 4.

CHAP. XXIV.

1. But, when the barbarians[1] learned of Caesar's plan, they sent the cavalry and charioteers on ahead to prevent the Romans from landing. 2. The difficulty of landing was indeed very great, because the ships had to be moored in deep water; and the soldiers, standing in the waves, fought with an enemy who either advanced only[2] a little way into the water, or hurled weapons from the dry ground. 3. And the Romans were greatly disturbed by this[3] mode of fighting.

1. cf. II: 30: 1.
2. For the position of **modo**, see text of chap. XXV. cf. 16: 5.
3. cf. II: 15: 3.

CHAP. XXV.

1. The form and appearance of the Roman galleys were so unfamiliar to the barbarians that, when Caesar put his vessels near the exposed flank of the enemy, the latter were easily routed and fell back in alarm. 2. And[1] now the eagle-bearer, seeing[2] that the soldiers were hesitating in the deep water, exhorted[3] those on board the ship not to betray the eagle to the enemy, and,[4] declaring[5] in a loud voice that he at any rate would discharge his duty, leaped into the water with the eagle, the soldiers[6] from the other ships following after in a body.

1. Write this sentence according to the Latin style with only one leading verb.
2. 324; H. 518; G. 563.
3. Use participle. cf. 19: 1.
4. Omit.
5. 325; H. 521, 2; G. 586.
6. 255; H. 431; G. 408.

CHAP. XXVI.

1. The Romans were quickly thrown into great confusion because the enemy, who knew all the shallow places, could in large numbers attack them singly as they came [1] one from one vessel, another from another. 2. Yet they kept struggling [2] in the water till Caesar sent skiffs to take them ashore. 3. But even then, although they put the enemy to flight, they could not follow them very far,[3] because the cavalry had been kept back by the wind from reaching [4] the island.

1. cf. 23: 2.
2. 277; H. 469; G. 222.
3. cf. III: 14: 3.
4. cf. III: 11: 1.

CHAP. XXVII.

1. When the enemy after the battle came to seek peace, Caesar complained because they had arrested Commius, whom he had sent to Britain with instructions [1] as envoy, but [2] pardoned their want of discretion.[3] 2. And they at once committed themselves to Caesar's protection, and promised to give the hostages which he had demanded, as soon as [4] they could be sent for from the more distant localities.

1. 248, a; H. 419, I; G. 391.
2. but = **que**.
3. want of discretion = **imprūdentia**. 227; H. 385, II; G. 345.
4. **cum primum**.

CHAP. XXVIII.

1. This battle had been fought several days [1] even before the ships which had taken the cavalry on board had set sail. 2. And besides,[2] just as [3] the vessels were being sighted from the island, a sudden storm carried some of them back to sea, and drove others to the westward. 3.

These[4] cast anchor, but were getting filled with water, and in the face of the night[5] had to steer for the mainland.

1. 259, d; H. 430; G. 400, 3.
2. cf. II: 20: 3.
3. **cum iam.**
4. Imitate the Latin style: which, nevertheless, having cast . . . since they were being filled . . .
5. cf. II: 19: 4. by necessity steered . . . cf. III: 29: 6.

CHAP. XXIX.

1. Not knowing[1] that the moon was to be full that night, which would cause very high tides, Caesar had had the vessels, in which the army had been brought over, drawn up[2] on the beach. 2. The next day he found that the galleys were filled with water and the transports were being dashed about by the storm. 3. And, since all the vessels which had not been dashed to pieces had lost their rigging, the whole army was necessarily troubled. 4. For they had no[3] material with which to repair the damaged[4] vessels.

1. cf. 11: 3.
2. cf. 3: 11: 3.
3. cf. 20: 2.
4. **afflictātus.**

CHAP. XXX.

1. When the British chiefs came to Caesar after the battle, they noticed how contracted his camp was. 2. Wherefore they felt confident that, since Caesar had few ships, he could be cut off from a return, and that they could defeat him the[1] more easily because he had scanty supplies. 3. They therefore concluded to prolong the matter till winter, so that no one[2] would cross into Britain to bring him aid.

1. cf. I: 14: 1.
2. cf. III: 29: 1.

CHAP. XXXI.

1. Since Caesar[1] suspected from the fate of his ships, and from the fact that[2] hostages were no longer coming to him, that the enemy would reopen hostilities, he sent some of his men into the fields after[3] grain, and directed others to repair the vessels. 2. And these worked[4] with so great enthusiasm that by using the material of those vessels which[5] were most seriously damaged, they made it possible[6] to repair the others quite well.

1. cf. II: 30: 1.
2. from this, because.
3. Write this several ways.
4. labōrō.
5. cf. I: 12: 4.
6. cf. III: 21: 1.

CHAP. XXXII.

1. Meanwhile Caesar did not suspect the new designs of the barbarians until a great cloud of dust was seen in the direction in which he had sent the legion after grain. 2. Then, by order[1] of Caesar, several cohorts armed[2] themselves and started at once to the relief[3] of the legion, which was now being hard pressed. 3. For,[4] while[5] the Romans were[5] gathering grain in the only place from which the grain had not been reaped, the barbarians, who were lying in wait here, had suddenly attacked[6] them,[5] and[5] were throwing them[5] into great confusion.

1. Form the noun from iubeō.
2. III, a, note; H. 465; G. 210.
3. cf. II: 7: 1.
4. cf. 25: 1.
5. Omit.
6. cf. 25· 3.

CHAP. XXXIII.

1. In battle the charioteers were accustomed at first to ride rapidly about, so that the mere terror occasioned by the horses[1] might throw the ranks of the enemy into confusion. 2. Then they would leave[2] the warriors[3] to fight on foot, and, withdrawing from the battle a little themselves, would await[2] the issue of the engagement. 3. To these the former withdrew[2] if they were pressed too hard.[4] 4. And their horses were so well[5] trained that they could check them when at full speed, and turn them instantly.

1. 214; H. 396, II; G. 361, 1.
2. 277; H. 469, II; G. 224.
3. **mīlitēs.**
4. **vehementer.** 93, a; H. 444, 1; G. 312, 2.
5. so well = **adeō.**

CHAP. XXXIV.

1. Our men were so much disturbed by the novel kind of fighting that they did not recover from their fright till[1] Caesar arrived. 2. Meanwhile storms very fortunately kept the barbarians from attacking[2] the Romans for several days. 3. But, after sending messengers all around to tell the people how[3] few soldiers Caesar had, they quickly gathered a large number of infantry and cavalry for the purpose of driving the Romans from their camp.

1. not . . . till = not sooner . . . than = **nōn prius . . . quam.**
2. cf. III: 11: 1.
3. **quam.**

CHAP. XXXV.

1. On the previous day the enemy, when repulsed, had escaped danger by their quickness of flight, yet Caesar decided that the best thing to be done[1] was to draw up his

legions before the camp and give battle. 2. When this was done, the enemy turned about and began to flee. 3. And the Romans following them[2] killed as many as they could, then set fire to all their buildings far and wide.

1. 303; H. 547; G. 437. 2. cf. II: 15: 3.

CHAP. XXXVI.

1. When deputies now came to Caesar about peace, he demanded that they should bring hostages to him on the continent.[1] 2. Then, since the time of the equinox was near, he started for the continent himself, while the weather[2] was favorable, so that he might not expose a voyage to the stormy season. 3. And, although his ships were not strong, they all reached the same harbor in safety except two transports.

1. 259, g and h; H. 380; G. 342. 2. 255; H. 431; G. 408.

CHAP. XXXVII.

1. As soon as Caesar's men were landed, they started for the camp, but fell in with[1] a small party of the Morini who wished to kill them in hopes of[2] booty. 2. When they saw that the Romans would not lay down their arms, and[3] were forming a circle so as to defend themselves, they raised a shout, at[4] which about six thousand men rallied[4] to their assistance. 3. While the legions were bravely sustaining the enemy's attack, Caesar, who had learned through messengers what was going on, sent all his cavalry there. 4. And on their arrival, the enemy, seeing that many of their men

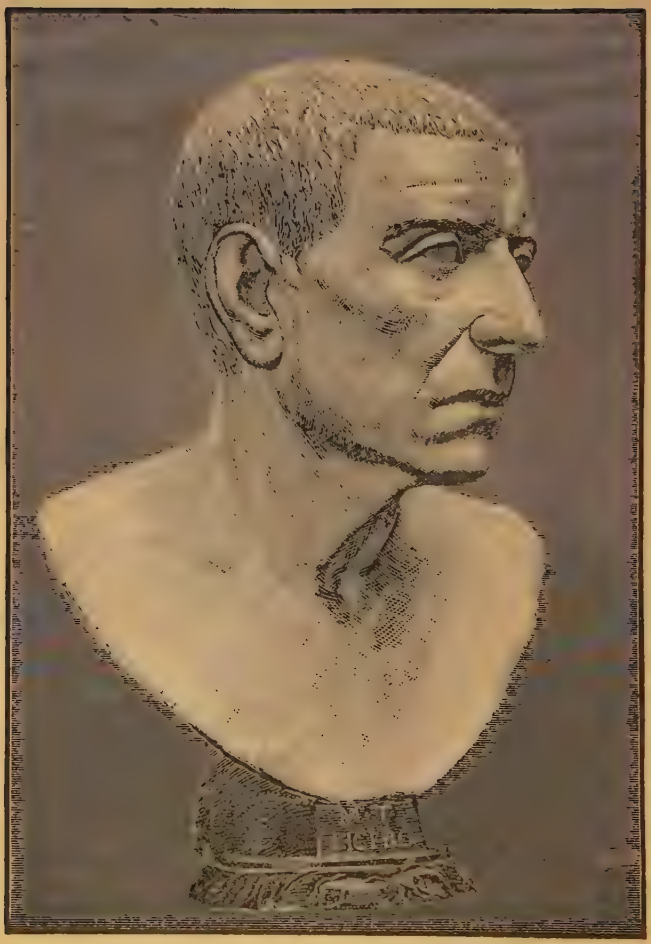
were being killed, became[5] panic-stricken[6] and[5] threw away their arms.

1. **obveniō.**
2. in hopes of = **causā.**
3. Use **que.** cf. II: 12: 4.
4. at . . . rally = **ad . . . conveniō.**
5. Omit.
6. **perterritus.**

CHAP. XXXVIII.

1. When Caesar[1] led his legions back from Britain, he found that the Morini had reopened the war. 2. But,[2] since they could not now use the swamps as a refuge, they[2] quickly surrendered to Labienus. 3. Meanwhile the Menapii, after Titurius and Cotta had set fire to their houses, since they had no other place in which to hide, had sought the dense woods. 4. And now Caesar put all his legions into winter quarters, and[3] sent letters about his victories to the senate at Rome.[4]

1. cf. II: 30: 1.
2. cf. II: 15: 3, and the text.
3. Observe the Latin style.
4. cf. 36: 1.



CICERO.

(From a Bust in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.)

CICERO.

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

CHAP. I.

1. The consuls had long been baffled by Catiline's frenzy and audacity. 2. And now the senators, who had learned what plan [1] he had formed, had met at night in a strongly fortified place. 3. Yet Catiline was not at all disturbed. 4. Nay rather each one of the senators was being marked out for assassination by this daring man, who ought himself long before to have been put [2] to death. 5. Once so dangerous a citizen would have been restrained [3] by the most vigorous punishment.

1. 216, 3; H. 397, 3; G. 371.
2. 288, a; H. 537, 1.
3. 308 and 310; H. 510 and 507, note 7; G. 599 and 594, 3.

CHAP. II.

1. The senate had decreed, October 21,[1] that the consuls should see that the state suffer no harm. 2. Nevertheless Catiline did not lay aside his audacity, though once many men of famous ancestry [2] had been put to death in accordance with a similar decree. 3. And there were men [3] who,

because Catiline's forces were increasing daily, condemned [4] the consuls for inaction.[5] 4. Yet [6] Cicero was not induced to put Catiline to death so long as there was any one [7] who, if he should do [8] this, would say he was arbitrary.[9]

1. 376; H. 642; G. page 387.
2. 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
3. Omit. See 200, c; H. 445, 6; G. 623.
4. 320, a; H. 503, I; G. 634.
5. 220; H. 409, II; G. 377.
6. **vērum.**
7. any one = any one at all = **quisquam.** 105, h; H. 457; G. 304.
8. Use the pluperf. subj. Why?
9. **dissolūtus.**

CHAP. III.

1. Catiline could expect nothing further when the words of the conspirators could not be kept within the walls of a private house even.[1] 2. In fact [2] he could form no [3] plan which Cicero did not plainly find out. 3. He even [4] knew the very day on which Catiline was intending [5] to murder the optimates. 4. Could [6] Cicero wish anything [7] more? 5. And yet Catiline did not [8] change his purpose, nor forget the slaughter [9] of the chief men of Rome. 6. For, though many had fled to protect [10] themselves, he was content with the slaughter of the rest.

1. 345, b; H. 569, III, 2.
2. **immō vērō.**
3. 238, b; H. 371, II; G. 331, 2.
4. 195, e; H. 451, 3; G. 296.
5. 113, b; H. 233; G. 239.
6. 210, c; H. 351, 1, note, 3; G. 458.
7. 105, i; H. 455, 1; G. 302.
8. and . . . not = **neque**; yet = **tamen.** 209, b, H. 554, I, 2; G. 482.
9. 219; H. 406, II; G. 375.
10. 298, c and a; H. 542, 1, note; G. 429, rems. 1 and 2.

CHAP. IV.

1. Cicero kept very sharp watch for the safety of the state. 2. For Catiline could not deny that there were in the senate some [1] who were his associates in crime. 3. And he had not only determined [2] to murder the senators and lead an army against the city, but had selected men [3] to assassinate [3] the consul. 4. But Cicero, having found [4] out all these things, shut out of his house [5] those whom Catiline sent to him to pay their respects.[6]

1. Omit, or use **nōnnūllī**. cf. 2 : 3 and 4.
2. **statuō**.
3. cf. 2 : 3. And see 317, 2; H. 497, 1; G. 632.
4. 290, d; H. 550, note 4; G. 586.
5. 258, a; H. 412, II, 1; G. 411.
6. 302; H. 546; G. 436.

CHAP. V.

1. As long as Catiline aimed at the life of the consul, Cicero opposed him by himself, and felt grateful to the gods because he had escaped so dreaded an enemy. 2. But now at last [1] he was unwilling that Catiline should dwell [2] longer in the city which he was dooming to destruction. 3. And so, since he did not yet think it best to put Catiline to death, — which properly belonged to [3] the authority which was conferred upon him October 21, — he urged him to withdraw [4] from the city, and take all of his followers [5] with him.

1. **iam**.
2. **versor**.
3. Imitate the text. 218, a; H. 391, II, 4; G. 373.
4. 331; H. 498, I; G. 546.
5. 197, d; H. 449, 4; G. 294 and 195, rem. 1.

CHAP. VI.

1. Do [1] you hesitate to go into exile when all the citizens know [2] what marks of dishonor and shame are branded [3] upon your life? 2. But I must pass over [4] the private disgraces of a man [5] who we all know came into the comitium for the sake [6] of plunging a dagger into the body of the consul. 3. And this [7] indeed seemed to be so aimed that it could not be avoided. 4. But the good fortune of the Roman people thwarted your fury and wrenched the dagger from your [8] hands.

1. cf. 3 : 6.
2. 326; H. 517; G. 587.
3. 334; H. 529, I; G. 469.
4. 294, b; H. 234; G. 243 and 150.
5. **is.** 102, d; H. 451; G. 293.
6. **causā.** 298, c; G. 372 and 429.
7. 201, e; H. 453; G. 612.
8. 235, a; H. 384, II, 4, note 2; G. 343, 2.

CHAP. VII.

1. If I say [1] that you, Catiline, ought to leave the city, do I seem to be unjust? 2. If no one of your friends saluted [1] you when you came into the senate, did you not recognize their silence to be just and deserved? 3. If your fellow-citizens, whose death you have long been meditating,[5] shall [2] become alarmed and order you arrested, will not their hatred move you at all? 4. If your country should [3] become wholly alarmed on account of you, without whom no crime has been committed for several years, would you not withdraw and free her from this fear? 5. Surely, if my country feared [4] and hated [6] me, and I could not succeed in breaking down this fear, I would leave the city. 6. And you would have [4]

left the city long ago, if you had regarded [7] the feelings of your countrymen.[8]

1. 306; H. 508; G. 597.
2. 307, a and c; H. 508, 2; G. 597.
3. 307, b and c; H. 509, note 1; G. 598.
4. 308; H. 510, note 1; G. 599.
5. 276, a; H. 467, 2; G. 221.
6. 143, note; H. 297, 2; G. 190, 5.
7. **sequor.**
8. **cīvis.**

CHAP. VIII.

1. Cicero said to Catiline that if the country should talk [1] with him, as he had said,[2] she ought [1] to prevail. 2. That a man who had himself asked to be protected at the house of his friends deserved to be in prison. 3. And he asked why, if he could [2] not die with resignation, he hesitated [3] to leave the city. 4. Catiline replied that, if the senate should decree [4] that it was best that he should go [5] into exile, he would obey. 5. Then Cicero ordered him to depart, saying [6] that if he had said this to an honorable man, the senate would have laid [7] violent hands [8] upon him. 6. But [9] in regard to Catiline they approved and would gladly [10] escort [11] him to the gates of the city.

1. would deserve, **dēbeō.** 337, 1, 2, a; H. 527, II; G. 653 and 659, 1, 2.
2. 336, 2; H. 524; G. 653.
3. 334; H. 523, II, 1; G. 654 and 469.
4. 307, a and c; 337, 1, 2, a; 286 (a), (b); H. 508, 2; 527, I; 493, 1 and 2; G. 659, 1, 2.
5. 270, b; H. 538; G. 535.
6. Omit. 336, 2, note 2; H. 523, I, note; G. 652, 2.
7. 337, b, 1 and 2; H. 527, III; G. 659, 1 and 2.
8. Observe the hendiadys.
9. Use **autem** to show contrast or a change of subject. 345, b; H. 569, III.
10. **libenter.**
11. **prōsequor.**

CHAP. IX.

1. That Catiline should go into exile at the warning of the consul was not to be expected, for he was not the man [1] to be recalled [2] from his mad purpose by fear or reason. 2. And Cicero realized that, if he should do this,[3] a storm of hatred would threaten him. 3. Yet he thought it worth while [4] to endure odium, provided only [5] he could remove the danger from the state. 4. But he preferred that Catiline should go [6] to Forum Aurelium, where armed men were waiting for him, and whither [7] the silver eagle had been sent.

1. cf. 6: 5.
2. 320; H. 503, I; G. 633.
3. cf. 8: 4.
4. 252, a; H. 404; G. 379.
5. 314; H. 513, I; G. 575.
6. 331, b; H. 498, I; G. 544, II.
7. **quō**. 149; H. 305, G. 107.

CHAP. X.

1. Cicero had an opportunity [1] to show [1] that fine power of speech [2] for which nature had trained him. 2. For at the time when he ordered [3] Catiline to depart many thought that Catiline was being unjustly driven from the city. 3. But from [4] the speech of Cicero all saw that Catiline had got together a company of desperate men for the sake of a wicked war. 4. With what pleasure did Cicero rejoice, when he saw no follower [5] of Catiline in the city!

1. Observe the text. 200, c, and 320, a; H. 445, 6, and 503, I; G. 623 and 634.
2. **dīcendī facultās.**
3. 325, a; H. 521, II, 1; G. 582.
4. **ex.**
5. **comes** or **socius.**

CHAP. XI.

1. But Cicero had to conciliate [1] those also who thought he was not sending from the city, but letting loose against the city, one [2] whom he had found to be the instigator of criminals. 2. For he knew that the Roman people, who had raised him so early to the highest power, would condemn him for inactivity and remissness [3] if he should not order [4] the leader of the conspiracy to be arrested. 3. And he dreaded the reproach of inactivity no less than that [5] of severity.

1. **plācō.** cf. Caes. II: 20: 1.
2. cf. 6: 5.
3. 220; H. 409, II; G. 377.
4. cf. 8: 4.
5. 195, b; H. 451, 1; G. 293, 3.

CHAP. XII.

1. And so to those who were afraid that some danger was impending, Cicero replied that he did not think it best to put Catiline to death, because there were [1] some even in the senate who did not believe that a conspiracy was forming. 2. But, if Catiline should go [2] to the camp of Manlius, and gather there all his followers, everybody [3] would acknowledge the danger. 3. Then not only could Catiline be put to death, but the root and seed of all evils could be destroyed.

1. 321, a; H. 524; G. 541.
2. cf. 8: 4.
3. **omnēs.**

CHAP. XIII.

1. Cicero knew that, if he should remove only Catiline, although he might perhaps relieve the state from fear for a short time, yet the long standing [1] fury would in some way

break out at another time. 2. And so he urged[2] Catiline and those who had joined together[3] in criminal compact to withdraw from the city. 3. Then, promising to be watchful himself, and imploring[4] Jupiter to defend the city from Catiline and his allies, he finished his speech and sat down.[5]

1. long standing = **vetus.**
2. **hortor.**
3. to join together = **sē coniungere.**
4. **implōrō.** 290, d; H. 550, note 4; G. 586.
5. **adsīdō.**

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

CHAP. I.

1. When at last Cicero drove Catiline out of the city by his words, he unquestionably removed the danger from the forum and the senate-house. 2. For regular warfare was now to be waged[1] openly. 3. Catiline himself was almost overwhelmed with grief because he had been compelled to leave the city, with Cicero alive[2] and the senators unharmed. 4. When he turned his eyes back toward the city which he was leaving, not in flames[3] as he wished, and realized that Cicero had wrenched from his[4] hand the bloodless sword, he was furious.

1. 129; H. 234; G. 150.
2. 255, a; H. 431, 4; G. 408.
3. Use the pres. ptc. of **cōnflagrō.**
4. 235, a; H. 384, 4, note 2; G. 343, 2.

CHAP. II.

1. Although some[1] blamed Cicero for[2] letting Catiline go, he did not think he would remove the danger if he should put to death Catiline alone. 2. For[3] not[4] all of the senators even[4] credited what he had laid before[5] the senate. 3. And they would not have defended[6] him, if he had arrested Catiline. 4. Cicero himself was troubled rather[7] because all Catiline's forces did not leave the city with him.[8]

1. some (certain ones) = **quīdam**.
2. 321; H. 516, II; G. 541.
3. **nam**.
4. 345, b; H. 569, III, 2; G. 447, 2.
5. lay before = **ad . . . dēferō**.
6. cf. I: 7: 4.
7. **magis**.
8. not **sē**. Why?

CHAP. III.

1. The forces which Catiline had with him were greatly to be despised[1] in comparison with the army of the Romans. 2. And Cicero felt that, if he should show[2] these the edict of the praetor, they would collapse. 3. But[3] how greatly Cicero thought those[4] who remained in the city were to be feared[1] may be understood from the fact that he was troubled because they did not flee, although he had disclosed all their plans in the senate.

1. cf. I: 1.
2. cf. I: 8: 4.
3. cf. I: 8: 9.
4. Use **ille**, which may be made still more emphatic by placing it first. Find a model for the order and construction of this whole sentence in text of chap. II.

CHAP. IV.

1. Cicero thought that the republic was fortunate because Catiline had become alarmed and fled from the city, and all could now see his designs. 2. And he hoped that all the

rabble[1] of the city would follow him so that the city might be relieved of the incredible league of crime. 3. For[2] there was no assassin, no corrupt person, even[3] in the lowest quarter[4] of the city, who was not living on the most intimate terms with Catiline.

1. **sentīna.**
2. **enim.** 345, b; H. 569, III; G. 500, rem. 1.
3. 209, a, 1; H. 553, 2; G. 444.
4. **infimus locus.**

CHAP. V.

1. If the fickle and worthless only were[1] intimate with Catiline, he could be endured, but who can[2] endure that such men should boast[3] that Catiline is a brave man, when he thinks of nothing but assassination and plunder? 2. But of course[4] those whose credit has failed because they have squandered their property will extol[5] him who promises them the reward of plunder. 3. If we must contend with these men in the city, we will contend by whatever means we can; and they must expect the punishment which has long been due their crime and lawlessness.

1. 308; H. 507, III; G. 599. cf. I: 7: 4.
2. 268; H. 486, II; G. 251.
3. **praedicō.**
4. **vidēlicet.**
5. **laudō.**

CHAP. VI.

1. Since some said that Cicero[1] drove Catiline into exile by the speech which he made[2] in the senate, November 8, he showed that before[3] he even called the senate together Catiline had mapped out an entire scheme of war, and had sent forward the silver eagle to the field of Faesulae,[4] where the camp of Manlius[4] was waiting for him as leader. 2. He

also[5] said that Catiline had tried to kill him in his own house. 3. And so, when he convened the senate and Catiline entered the senate house no senator saluted him, which showed[6] that they looked upon him already as a most dangerous enemy.

1. Cicero, since some, &c. 346, a.
2. make a speech = **verba faciō**, or **ōrātiō habeō**.
3. **priusquam**. cf. Ceas. II: 12: 1.
4. 190; H. 395, note 2; G. 360, rem. 1.
5. 195, e; H. 451, 3; G. 296.
6. **significō**.

CHAP. VII.

1. Cicero now did not so much fear as he desired that Catiline would lead an enemy against the city. 2. For he understood that, if Catiline should change his purpose and go into exile, some would say that he had driven him into exile by threats of violence. 3. And yet, if he had put Catiline to death, the same ones would have said that he was a tyrant. 4. So the unfortunate condition of Cicero's consulship was, that,[1] whether[2] Catiline should go into exile or[2] be put to death for[3] conspiring against the state, he would have to endure a storm of odium.

1. 332, f; H. 501, 2; G. 559.
2. **sīve . . . sīve**.
3. cf. 2: 2.

CHAP. VIII.

1. But since Catiline had gone from Rome with the consuls alive, Cicero did not fear him so much as those who remained. 2. And one class even of these he hoped to be able to win[1] over to the state in some[2] way. 3. For they were rich and were likely to be[3] better citizens, if they could

be induced to pay[4] their heavy debts with the income of their own estates and not[5] wait for new accounts from Catiline.

1. **conciliō** or **plācō**.
2. some (very indefinite) = **aliquis**. cf. 2 : 1.
3. 113, b; H. 233; G. 239, 1.
4. **solvō**. 331; H. 498, I; G. 546.
5. **nēve**. 155, 2, i; H. 483, 3; G. 546, negative.

CHAP. IX.

1. The second class Cicero warned not to expect the honors which they were attempting to secure, because not only all good men but the immortal gods were defending the city. 2. And, even if they should become kings or consuls, they could only hope to rule a city in ashes.[1] 3. The third class, which consisted[2] of Sulla's colonists, was expecting the old-time plunder. 4. But good citizens who remembered Sulla's proscriptions were not likely now to endure such[3] robbery.

1. Use the perf. participle of **cōnflagrō**. cf. 1 : 3.
2. Use **sum** with pred. gen.
3. **iste**.

CHAP. X.

1. Let the fourth class, which is oppressed by old debts which they will never pay, gather[1] in the camp of the enemy, so that not only they, but even[2] Catiline, may not perish alone. 2. In short, let all assassins and criminals who belong[3] peculiarly to Catiline join with him and die in their reckless frenzy,[4] so that this nursery of Catilines may be removed[5] from the city.

1. 266; H. 484, II; G. 256, 3.
2. cf. 4 : 3, and 2 : 4.
3. cf. I : 5 : 3.
4. **furor et scelus**. cf. I : 8 : 8.
5. **dēdūcō**.

CHAP. XI.

1. Cicero thought the war was little[1] to be feared,[2] if the Roman generals would lead out the flower and strength of Italy against that ruffian. 2. For the troops and equipments in the city[3] were not to be compared with the destitution of Catiline, who lacked a well-trained army[4] and revenues. 3. Secondly, honor, bravery and[5] prudence were about to contend with baseness, cowardice, rashness.

1. **paulum.**
2. 294, a; H. 200, IV; G. 150.
3. **urbānus.** cf. 6: 4.
4. a well-trained army = **exercitus.**
5. 208, b, 1; H. 554, 6; G. 483, 2.

CHAP. XII.

1. Cicero, having provided for the safety of the city, sent Metellus, who was thought to be a very trustworthy man, to check all of Catiline's movements outside of the city. 2. Then he warned those who had remained at Rome that they must keep quiet or be off.[1] 3. For the consuls were on the watch, and the prison was waiting for anyone[2] who should make a move against the safety of the city.

1. **exeō.** 294, b, and 146, d; H. 234; G. 243, 2.
2. 102, d, or 200, c; H. 451 or 445, 6; G. 293 or 623.

CHAP. XIII.

1. Cicero promised so to manage this treacherous war as a civilian that all good men would be safe. 2. For he thought that the gods, who had formerly defended the Roman people from a foreign foe, would now defend the city and their own temples. 3. And so, relying[1] on their

help, he was confident that by the punishment of a few wicked men he would quell all uprisings.

1. 254, 2; H. 425, II, 1), note; G. 373, rem. 1.

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

CHAP. I.

1. Cicero now thought that, since by his efforts the city had been rescued from the greatest perils, he deserved to be in no less honor with the Roman people than Romulus himself. 2. For the conditions of preserving the state had been perilous [1] to the consul, since he had to contend [2] with reckless conspirators, who had already unsheathed the sword, and were about to place fires around the whole city. 3. He now, therefore, explained to his fellow-citizens how he had tracked out and checked the plans of Catiline, the leader of the conspiracy.

1. 164, k; H. 328; G. 786, k. 2. 232; H. 388; G. 353.

CHAP. II.

1. Since many confederates of Catiline did not go out of the city at the time when Catiline hurried off,[1] Cicero desired to show the extraordinary danger, so that the people might provide for their own safety. 2. And at last an opportunity, which he had long been desiring,[2] was offered to him. 3. For Lentulus had made overtures[3] to the ambassadors of the

Allobroges and sent letters by them into Gaul. 4. And so Cicero sent men[4] to the Mulvian bridge, which the Allobroges were to cross,[5] to arrest the ambassadors and deliver[6] the letters to him.

1. ērumpō. cf. I : 10 : 3.
2. 277, b; H. 469, 2; G. 225.
3. had made overtures = one word.
4. 200, c; H. 445, 6; G. 623.
5. 113, b; H. 233; G. 149.
6. trādō.

CHAP. III.

1. In the morning the consul called the senate together and sent for[1] the conspirators, who did not yet know that the letters had been seized. 2. Then, contrary to the advice of many illustrious men who feared that it might bring on too great[2] excitement, he laid the whole matter before the crowded senate, even before he opened the letters. 3. Meanwhile the praetor, who had been sent to the house[3] of Cethegus, returned with many weapons which he found there.

1. arcessō.
2. 93, a; H. 444, 1.
3. aedēs. 79, a; H. 132; G. 75, C.

CHAP. IV.

1. The letters showed that the conspirators were about to set fire to the city and assassinate as many of the citizens as possible. 2. The leaders in the city,[1] too, were on hand to join Catiline who was leading an army against the city. 3. And the Gauls had been directed to unite their cavalry in Italy with the infantry which the conspirators were going to send there.[2] 4. Lentulus, who thought he was destined

to become[3] king after this year, thought it best that the burning of the city take place before the first[4] of January.[1]

1. cf. II : 6 : 4.
2. 207, a ; H. 304, II, 3, note; G. 107, 1.
3. according to the predictions of the Sibyl was to be. cf. II : 8 : 3.
4. **Kalendae.**

CHAP. V.

1. To be brief,[1] all the accused, though at first each made some[2] impudent reply, were so conscience-stricken when the seals and hand-writing were shown, that they either became silent or confessed. 2. And not only the letters and hand-writing but their expression and glances[3] betrayed them. 3. These ought alone to have been[4] most certain evidences of guilt. 4. But the force of conscience was so great that even[5] Lentulus, whom nobody surpassed in impudence, did not[5] deny that he had said something to the Gauls about the rule and control of the city.

1. 317, c; H. 499, note under 2.
2. 238, b ; H. 371, II ; G. 331, 2.
3. **oculī.**
4. 288, a ; H. 537, 1.
5. cf. II : 2 : 4.

CHAP. VI.

1. The evidence which was brought out was so decisive[1] that the senate thanked Cicero for[2] arresting the conspirators and exposing their plans. 2. And even a thanksgiving on his account they decreed to the gods, under whose guidance he had freed the city from danger. 3. They thought that, if nine of the most wicked conspirators should be punished, the others could be reformed. 4. And, that they[3]

might have no[4] scruples[5] in punishing a praetor, they compelled Lentulus to resign his office.

1. **certus.**
2. 321, with a; H. 516, II; G. 541.
3. 231; H. 387; G. 349.
4. 105, d, and rem. with exs. under 319, d; H. 455, 1; G. 543, 4.
5. **religiō** (singular).

CHAP. VII.

1. Cicero thought that, since he had driven Catiline from the city so peacefully and quietly,[1] he would not have to fight with the rest, who were much[2] less to be feared. 2. Catiline was exceedingly keen[3] and shrewd. 3. He knew how to approach men and how to test them. 4. And yet, if he instructed[4] any one[5] to do something,[6] he never[7] ceased to watch and labor himself till[8] it was accomplished. 5. If he had not left the city, Cicero would not so easily have got possession of the letters and thwarted the plans of the conspirators.

1. 248; H. 419, III; G. 401.
2. 250; H. 423; G. 400.
3. 93, b; H. 444, 1.
4. 309, c; H. 508, 5.
5. **quis.** 105, d; H. 455, 1; G. 302.
6. something, but not anything *particular* = **aliquis.** cf. II: 8: 2.
7. 209, b; G. 482, 3.
8. **priusquam.**

CHAP. VIII.

1. Not to speak[1] of all the plans which Cicero thwarted during his consulship, it must be said that he accomplished what seems scarcely to have belonged to one man.[2] 2. He himself thought the gods had lent him aid. 3. For not only meteors and earthquakes, but especially the striking by lightning of the statue[3] of Romulus and the melting of the

law tablets[3] had indicated that the government would be destroyed,[4] unless the gods should be appeased in some[5] way. 4. And so, for the sake of propitiating them, they had instituted ten days' games, and the consuls had contracted for the statue of Jove to be made[6] larger.

1. cf. 5 : 1.
2. belonged to = been of. 214, d; H. 402; G. 365, rem. 1.
3. 292, a; H. 549, 5, note 2; G. 667, 2.
4. 288, f; H. 537, 3, note 1; G. 240, 2.
5. cf. 7 : 6.
6. 294, d; H. 544, note 2; G. 431.

CHAP. IX.

1. Cicero thought that, if the gods had not controlled all things, the conspirators would not have been brought[1] into the temple of Concord on the very day that the statue of Jupiter was turned toward the senate-house. 2. Nor did he wish to take so much praise to himself as to deny that he had got at the proofs of the conspirators under the guidance of the gods.[2] 3. He believed, too, that it was due to providence that those foreigners, to whom Lentulus and the rest had entrusted the letters, did not keep silent[3] and accept the power which patricians of Rome offered them.

1. 337, b, 3; H. 527, III, note 1; G. 659, 2.
2. 255, a; H. 431, 4; G. 408.
3. it came about providentially that they should keep silent. 332, a, 2; H. 501, I, 1; G. 558.

CHAP. X.

1. Having therefore exhorted the citizens to celebrate the games which the senate had decreed to the gods, Cicero compared the conspiracy of Catiline with the civil dissensions of Sulla and Marius, who had wished merely[1] to change

the government. 2. He showed that, although Catiline had determined to burn as much of the city and kill as many[2] of the citizens as[3] he could, the citizens had all been saved under his leadership, whereas[4] those civil disputes had all been settled by the slaughter of men who were the lights of the state.

1. **modo**, postpositive.
2. as many = as great a part = **tantus.**
3. 106, b; H. 191; G. 645, 1.
4. **autem.** cf. I : 8 : 9.

CHAP. XI.

1. Cicero now desired not so much[1] the help of Roman citizens as[1] the praise of posterity. 2. And it is not necessary even to say that he gained a fame such[2] as[2] a less worthy man could not have secured.[3] 3. For the memory of his consulship has been extended for nearly two thousand years, and his orations have long been firmly established[4] in our courses[5] of study.[6] 4. And this[7] fact is a silent monument to the memory of the man[8] who preserved the seat of government not by war but by speech.

1. **tam . . . quam.** 107; H. 555, II, 1; G. 645, 2.
2. **ēius modī quae.**
3. cf. 5 : 4.
4. **inveterāscō.** cf. I : 7 : 5.
5. **ratiō.**
6. **disciplīna.**
7. 180, f; H. 453; G. 612.
8. cf. I : 6 : 5.

CHAP. XII.

1. Cicero had now secured the lasting good will[1] of all good citizens. 2. And he could acquire nothing more[2] which would help to increase[3] his fame. 3. And, as it had been his lot[4] to preserve[4] his citizens from a bold and criminal conspiracy, so it was now their duty[5] to see that he should not be harmed[6] by those who[7] had the[8] disposition

to[8] assail him. 4. Especially since it had been the condition of his consulship that in repelling[9] from the citizens the attacks of wicked men he should incur the hostility of those with whom he would have to live in the future.

1. **voluntās.**
2. **amplius.**
3. help to increase = **valeō ad.**
4. This may be expressed in several ways. cf. 8 : 2, 1 : 2, and 11 : 7 : 1.
5. cf. 8 : 2, and 1 : 2.
6. 230; H. 384, 5; G. 345, 3.
7. cf. 6 : 3.
8. the . . . to = **is . . . ut.**
9. 301; H. 542, IV; G. 432.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

CHAP. I.

1. When the senate was called together to see what to do with the conspirators, all turned their eyes upon Cicero. 2. And he was glad to speak,[1] for their good will towards him[2] in the time of[3] danger was very gratifying to him. 3. Although, since he became consul, he had at no time been free from plots at his own home or in the senate-house, he had rescued the city from flames and secured safety to the senate and[4] people. 4. And so he was willing to endure cheerfully whatever fortune might put upon him, since his consulship seemed to be destined for[5] the safety of his country.

1. spoke gladly.
2. 217, c; 396, III, note 1; G. 361, 2, rem. 1.
3. in the time of = **in.** How many times is "in" thus used in this chapter?
4. Use **que.** Why?
5. for = to bring about = **ad.**

CHAP. II.

1. Therefore Cicero exhorted the senators to look out for themselves and not think of him. 2. For he thought if death should befall him he could die with composure, since he had received the favor of the people in so far as he had deserved it. 3. And yet the grief and fear of his family moved him deeply.[1] 4. For[2] he was not[2] the man to disregard[3] the feelings of those who were dear to him. 5. Nor was he willing that the citizens should perish, even if he should not be spared[4] to punish the conspirators. 6. For they who had been brought to trial were no common[5] criminals.[6]

1. **vehementer.**
2. **neque enim.** cf. I: 3: 8.
3. **neglegō.** cf. I: 9: 1 and 2.
4. **relinquō.**
5. **mediocris.**
6. **scelerātus.**

CHAP. III.

1. Since the accused had confessed and Lentulus had resigned the praetorship, Cicero first stated what he thought belonged to the consul.[1] 2. He urged the senate not to delay the case,[2] but to decide at once in whatever way they thought best, saying[3] that the conspiracy had long been brewing[4] and was now spreading very rapidly. 3. And seeing that[5] so many were implicated,[6] he laid the evidence[7] before them entire.[8] 4. For, although they had already shown by many decrees what they thought about the fact, he thought they ought to vote[9] upon the punishment, with all the evidence before them.[10]

1. cf. III: 8: 2.
2. **rēs.**
3. cf. I: 8: 6.
4. Use pres. infin. pass. of **misceō.**
5. seeing that = since.
6. **adfīnis.**
7. **indicium.**
8. **integer.**
9. **sententiam ferō.**
10. before them = **expositus.** 255; H. 431; G. 408.

CHAP. IV.

1. Silanus, who as consul-elect was first asked his opinion,[1] thought that the authors of so dreadful a conspiracy were deserving[2] of immediate[3] death. 2. But Caesar, while[4] he did not wish to lighten the penalty or remove pain from the minds and bodies of the wicked men, held the view that imprisonment for life and the confiscation[5] of property was the punishment justly[6] devised for those who wished to deprive others of life for the sake of plunder. 3. He thought it best to distribute the conspirators among the municipal towns and place guards over them, so that they might have no[7] hope to console[8] them in their misery.

1. 239, c and note 2; H. 374, 1; G. 333, rem. 1.
2. **dignus.**
3. **praesēns.**
4. while = although = **cum.**
5. Use the noun related to **pūblicō.**
6. **iūre.**
7. cf. III: 6: 4.
8. 320; H. 503; G. 634.

CHAP. V.

1. Cicero thought the same[1] as[2] Silanus, although he realized that it was for his own[3] personal[4] interest that the senate should follow the opinion of Caesar, who was thought to be truly devoted to the people. 2. There was great[5] difference between Caesar and those who were away, so as not to cast a vote[6] affecting the life[7] of Roman citizens. 3. For Caesar, in condemning[8] Lentulus to lasting confinement, did not hesitate to express his opinion[9] about the guilt and punishment of the conspirators, and showed his loyalty[10] to the state. 4. But Cicero maintained that there was no danger in punishing[8] the conspirators with death on the ground that

since they were enemies of the state they were no longer [11] citizens.

1. 238, b; H. 371, II; G. 331, 2.
2. **quod.**
3. 222, a; H. 408, I, 2; G. 381.
4. **ipsius.** 197, e; H. 363, 4, 1); G. 319, 2. cf. **nostrō omnium interitū**, text of I: 4.
5. **multum.**
6. cf. 3: 9.
7. affecting the life = **dē capite.**
8. cf. **in . . . pūniendō**, text of III: 6.
9. say what he thought.
10. **voluntās.**
11. no longer = not now (**iam**).

CHAP. VI.

1. The consul believed that it was an act[1] not of cruelty[2] but of humanity to punish these men, so that they might not burn the city and revel in the slaughter of the citizens. 2. Unless, indeed, he should inflict upon them as severe punishment as possible, he felt that he would have to endure[3] the imputation of cruelty towards the citizens. 3. For in times of[4] party strife[5] men had been put to death by the order of the consuls. 4. And so now they had no occasion to fear[3] that they might pass some[6] measure too severe[7] against these men who had assigned to one the burning[8] of the city, to another the massacre[8] of the citizens.

1. Omit.
2. cf. III: 8: 2.
3. cf. I: 11: 1.
4. cf. 1: 3.
5. **partium contentiō.**
6. cf. 5: 1. pass a measure = **statuō.**
7. 93, a. cf. III: 7: 3.
8. the city to be burned, etc. cf. III: 8: 6.

CHAP. VII.

1. There were some who were afraid that the consul could not[1] carry out the measures which the senate might pass.[2] 2. But all the citizens agreed with so much loyalty

and enthusiasm for preserving the state that Cicero believed he would have sufficient support. 3. Even the knights and senators had been restored to harmony by the common danger. 4. In short, all orders of freeborn citizens were vying with one another[3] in devotion to[4] the state. 5. For all wished the possession of liberty to be kept unbroken.[5]

1. 331, f; H. 498, III, note, 1; G. 552.
2. pluperf. subj. why? 286, rem. (b); H. 496, II; G. 510.
3. 196, f; H. 448, note.
4. **dē amōre** with obj. gen. 217; 396, III; G. 361, 2.
5. **perpetuus.**

CHAP. VIII.

1. There was no freedman, provided he[1] had secured his liberty by merit, who was not aroused by the audacity of the conspirators to a defense[2] of the city and his own home. 2. Even the slaves wished the republic to stand; for, if their condition was wretched with the city standing,[3] it was likely to be[4] intolerable if it should be burned.[3] 3. And, of course, all those in shops wished the peaceful course of their daily trade to be secure. 4. Therefore Cicero hoped the senate would not fail the Roman people, whose support was not likely to fail[4] them.

1. **quī modo.** 320, d; H. 503; G. 629, rem.
2. Use gerundive.
3. 255, d; H. 431, 2; G. 408.
4. 113, b; 233; G. 149.

CHAP. IX.

1. Cicero thought that since he had himself been providentially[1] preserved from death, he ought to perform his consular duty. 2. And so he implored the senators to see that the liberty, which had been established with great valor,

should never[2] be destroyed. 3. And he showed that it devolved upon them,[3] from whom the country suppliantly asked help, to come to a decision[3] at once about the penalty of the conspirators, for the sake not of liberty only but their own fortunes and firesides.

1. **dīvīnitus.**
2. that . . . never = that not (**nē**) . . . ever (**unquam**). 209, b; G. 543, 4.
3. it devolved upon them to come to a decision = they must decide (**iudicō**). cf. 6: 3.

CHAP. X.

1. Although, as consul, Cicero had incurred the enmity of many wicked men, he did not repent[1] of his deeds, for he loved praise more than he feared death. 2. And no one[2] of those illustrious generals who had gained eternal renown on land and sea,[3] had done a greater deed than he, — unless, indeed, it is a more glorious thing[4] to subdue a foreign foe than to restore[5] to harmony all classes of citizens distracted[6] by dissensions and party strife,[7] and to repel men, perverted by some rash frenzy,[8] from the ruin of the state.

1. 221, b; H. 409, III; G. 376.
2. And no one = nor (**nec**) . . . any one (**quisquam**). cf. I: 3: 8. See 105, h; H. 457; G. 304.
3. 258, d.
4. Omit.
5. **revocō.**
6. **districtus.**
7. **partium contentiō.**
8. **dēmentia āc furor.**

CHAP. XI.

1. In order to defend the state, Cicero had to sacrifice[1] power, riches, triumphs, and other marks of honor. 2. But in place of these things he acquired great praise for his

consulship.[2] 3. For at his own personal[3] danger he exposed the conspiracy and caused[4] the conspirators to be convicted[5] and executed, — in short, he aroused[6] the senate to the defense[7] of their own altars and firesides, liberty and government, home and native land. 4. And, as long as he lived, he stood by and defended, by his personal influence,[8] the measures which the senate passed.[9]

1. **neglegō.**
2. 217; H. 396, III; G. 361, 2.
3. cf. 5: 4.
4. **efficiō.**
5. **convincō.** 332; H. 498, II; G. 557.
6. **excitō.**
7. 339; H. 542, III, and 544, 1; G. 433.
8. Observe the text.
9. cf. 6: 6.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF ARCHIAS.

CHAP. I.

1. When a boy[1] Cicero studied the theory and art of speaking under the direction of Archias.[2] 2. And now, since he was engaged in the practice of speaking, he felt that as far as was in his power he ought to render aid to the one[3] who had encouraged him to enter upon this course of study. 3. Besides, although he did not possess[4] the same kind[5] of talent as[6] Archias, he thought that poets and orators were allied to each other by a certain common bond of relationship.

1. 184; H. 363, 3; G. 324.
2. **Archiae hortātū**, or **Archiā praeceptōre.**
3. cf. Cat. I: 11: 2.
4. I possess (a quality) = **in mē est**, etc.
5. **facultās.**
6. **quae.** cf. Cat. III: 10: 3.

CHAP. II.

1. Since many literary men were present[1] at the trial, Cicero did not adopt the language of the courts,[2] but spoke very freely about the study of literature. 2. And, having shown that Archias was a citizen by law, and for this reason could not be removed from the state, he made it evi-

dent[3] that even if he were not a citizen, he ought to be adopted, because he was a poet.

1. **adsum.**
2. Use the adjective related to **iūdicium.** cf. Cat. II: 6: 4.
3. **videor.** cf. Cat. IV: 11: 4 and 5.

CHAP. III.

1. Archias, who was born at Antioch, in his youth[1] excelled all his companions in his devotion[2] to writing, and became known throughout Asia and Greece. 2. The Greek cities of Italy admired his talent and the man himself so much that they considered him worthy of citizenship. 3. When he came to Rome, the Luculli were the first[3] to appreciate[4] his talent and character. 4. And, since the Luculli received him to their home, the greatest and most illustrious men treated him with the highest respect. 5. But it was due[5] to his talent and virtue that[6] those who admired him in his youth also[7] esteemed him in his old age.

1. cf. 1:1.
2. **studium** with obj. gen.
3. 191; H. 443; G. 324, 5.
4. **percipiō.**
5. was due to = **erat** with the genitive. cf. Cat. III: 8: 2.
6. 332, f; H. 501; G. 558.
7. cf. Cat. II: 6: 5.

CHAP. IV.

1. It happened[1] that Archias went to Heraclea with Lucullus; and, finding[2] that this state had most equitable treaty rights, by the help of Lucullus he got himself enrolled[3] there as a citizen. 2. Afterwards, by the law of Silvanus and Carbo, which was passed 89 B.C.,[4] he obtained the right of a Roman citizen. 3. And when Gratius, who knew that the Heraclean records were destroyed, wished Archias to be re-

moved[5] from the state on the ground that[6] he was not a citizen, Lucullus testified[7] that he was present himself when Archias was enrolled at Heraclea. 4. Gratius could say nothing in reply.[8]

1. **accidit.**
2. which state when he found to have (be of). cf. text and Caes. II : 15 : 3.
3. cf. 2 : 3.
4. See Grammar, note before 376.
5. **rēiciō.**
6. on the ground that = because. cf. Cat. III : 6 : 2.
7. **testor.**
8. say in reply = one word.

CHAP. V.

1. Since Archias was enrolled, not in the records of Appius, but of Metellus, whom all knew to be a very careful man, there was no reason why anyone[1] should doubt that[2] he was a citizen. 2. Besides, several allied states also[3] had given him citizenship. 3. And he had long exercised[4] the rights of a Roman citizen. 4. Yet Gratius asked for the census-lists, although he knew that Archias was not in the city even[3] when the people were enumerated.

1. 105,h; H. 457; G. 304.
2. **quīn.**
3. **quoque** and **quidem** always come right after the word, or *first* word of the *phrase*, which they emphasize.
4. **in . . . versor.** 277, b : H. 469, II, 2; G. 225.

CHAP. VI.

1. But, setting aside[1] the law, Cicero thought that Archias was worthy of citizenship because he supplied something for[2] a busy man to refresh his mind with after the day's[3] labor. 2. And Cicero[4] was not ashamed to acknowledge that he spent as much time in the study of literature as most men devote to rest and pleasure. 3. For he was per-

suaded that this was[5] of great value[6] in the pursuit of fame and honor. 4. And yet even he would have blamed a man[7] who so buried himself in literary pursuits that he could devote no time to the interest[8] of his friends.

1. **omittō**.
2. something for=whereby=**ubi**. cf. text and Cat. I : 10 : 1.
3. **cotīdiānus**.
4. 221, b and c; H. 409, III and 410, IV; G. 376.
5. Not subjunctive. Why?
6. 252, a; H. 404; G. 379.
7. cf. Cat. I : 11 : 2.
8. **commodum**.

CHAP. VII.

1. Although learning is not always sufficient to bestow[1] virtue and honor, and many men of distinguished and brilliant natural talent have become able and influential men without learning, yet the greatest men have been those who, being endowed with a brilliant nature, have been educated by some systematic training.[2] 2. Such[3] was Africanus, such was Cato the elder, who did not seek enjoyment alone while devoting himself to study. 3. These studies truly are suited to[4] all times and places at home and abroad.

1. sufficient to bestow = **ad . . . valeō**.
2. **ratiō āc disciplīna**.
3. **hūius modī**.
4. cf. 3 : 5.

CHAP. VIII.

1. Did not the death of the aged Roscius greatly move us all recently? 2. If then,[1] he, by the skill and grace with which he spoke the verses of others,[2] deserved to be praised, shall we not admire and defend Archias, who can speak extempore excellent verses of his own, and, with care, can write poetry

which the old writers even [3] did not surpass? 3. Poets, who derive their power not from rules and education but from divine inspiration, and whose speech moves even wild beasts, should [4] be regarded as sacred with you, most cultivated men.

1. If then = **ergō**.
2. **aliēnus**, 190; H. 395, note 2.
3. cf. 5: 3.
4. **dēbeō**.

CHAP. IX.

1. Since, therefore,[1] many nations claimed Homer as their citizen even after his death, shall we not seek this man while he is living, especially since everyone is very glad [2] to listen to the [3] poet who can best proclaim his worth? 2. Besides, he [3] who praises an illustrious Roman extends the fame of the Roman people. 3. The opening [4] of Pontus, indeed,[5] under the command of Lucullus, is an honor to the Roman people. 4. So poets who praise our great men deserve to be wrought in marble and honored by the whole Roman people.

1. cf. 8: 1.
2. See text for this idiom.
3. 102, d; H. 451; G. 293.
4. 292, a; H. 549, 5, note 2.
5. **quidem**. See 5: 3.

CHAP. X.

1. We ought the [1] more [2] to honor Archias, because Latin poetry is not read in so many nations as [3] the Greek. 2. And Archias would have great influence in [4] extending our fame and reputation wherever our brave soldiers fight for glory. 3. Who does not reckon Alexander and Achilles fortunate in having had [5] writers to set forth their deeds? 4. Therefore [8] our commanders have often considered foreign poets, even though [6] of little worth,[7] nevertheless worthy of citizen-

ship; and[8] shall we reject this poet who has great talent[9] and virtue, and moreover[10] is a Roman citizen by law?

1. **eō**. 106, c, and 250, note; H. 423; G. 400.
2. **magis**.
3. **quot**. cf. Cat. III: 10: 3.
4. **plūrimum valeō ad**.
5. 320, e; H. 517; G. 636.
6. Omit the conjunction.
7. of little worth = **malus**.
8. Therefore . . . and = **ergō**. cf. 9: 1 and 8: 1.
9. 251; H. 419, II; G. 402.
10. and moreover = **autem**.

CHAP. XI.

1. All[1] good men wish to be praised. 2. Philosophers even do not despise reputation so far as to[2] hesitate to inscribe their names in the books[3] they write. 3. I confess that I was pleased that[4] Archias commenced in verse the history[5] of my consulship. 4. For a certain manly[6] quality[6] incites us all to labor that we may transmit the memory of our names to posterity. 5. If this[7] quality were taken away, we should have no motive to[8] toil and trouble ourselves in this brief span of life.

1. 93, c; H. 458, 1; G. 305.
2. **usque eō, ut**.
3. 201, a.
4. 333, b; H. 540, IV; G. 542.
5. **rēs** (plural).
6. One word only.
7. 201, e, and 255; H. 453 and 431; G. 612 and 408.
8. we should not have, why we should toil. cf. 6: 2.

CHAP. XII.

1. I surely am not so narrow-minded as to believe that after death I shall cease[1] to remember what I have done in life. 2. And I would much rather[2] that my talents and vir-

tues be expressed and embellished by the poet than that a likeness of my body should be wrought in marble by the sculptor.[3] 3. Therefore, judges, you ought, not only for his own[4] sake but for the sake[5] of the state, to protect this man, who by his character as well as[6] his talent, is thought worthy of the friendship of the noblest families, and is proven a Roman citizen by unimpeachable[7] testimony.

1. **dēsinō**.
2. would rather = **mālim**. 267; H. 483, 2; G. 250.
3. **artifex**.
4. **ipse**. 223, e; G. 372.
5. Do not repeat **causā**.
6. as well as = **cum . . . tum**. For position of these words observe the text.
7. **integer**: use the superlative.

POMPEY'S MILITARY COMMAND.

CHAP. I.

1. Although all the best[1] men have especially coveted[2] the honor of speaking from this place, I have hitherto, on account of my plan of life, devoted all my time to defending my friends. 2. But now, since you have conferred honors upon me by electing[3] me praetor, I will use what influence I have[4] for those, above all, who have judged so well of me. 3. And I am especially glad that I am to speak of one about whom it will not be difficult to find something[5] to say.[6]

1. 93, c; H. 458, 1; G. 305. cf. Arch. 11: 1.
2. **cupiō.**
3. **creō.** 301; H. 542; IV; G. 432.
4. **in mē est.** cf. Arch. 1: 4.
5. 200, c; H. 445, 6; G. 623.
6. 320, a; H. 503, I; G. 634.

CHAP. II.

1. To state[1] the case briefly, Mithridates and Tigranes are bringing war upon your tributaries. 2. And the Roman knights who are managing your revenues are daily receiving letters from Asia showing[2] that the war is being badly managed by the successor[3] of Lucullus, and that all the allies are asking for a certain commander whom the enemy fear. 3. Therefore, seeing that the war is such as to[4] endanger[5]

the safety of your allies and your own revenues, it seems to me that you ought to prosecute it with the utmost zeal.

1. cf. Cat. III : 5 : 1.
2. cf. Cat. IV : 3 : 3.
3. 201, b ; H. 453, note 2.
4. such as to = **tantum ut** or **ēius modī, quod.**
5. **in discrimen addūcō.**

CHAP. III.

1. You who are eager for glory[1] ought to efface the memory of that former stain and not leave your allies to Mithridates to be massacred.[2] 2. For that king, though defeated by Murena, has long been openly active[3] among your tributaries. 3. But yet we must not censure[4] our former commanders, whom the welfare of the state recalled from Asia to Rome.

1. 218, a; H. 399; G. 373.
2. cf. Cat. III : 8 : 6.
3. openly active = **versor.**
4. **reprehendō.**

CHAP. IV.

1. But Mithridates procured new armies and a large fleet so as to attack us while we were waging war in Spain. 2. But yet Pompey removed the danger of one side of this double contest ; the other side Lucullus managed very successfully at first. 3. And praise is not to be taken from him[1] on account of these recent mishaps,[2] which were due not to his fault but to his fortune. 4. But I must return to the beginning of my speech.

1. 229; H. 385, 2; G. 344, 2.
2. cf. 2 : 3.

CHAP. V.

1. Ought you to disregard the loss [1] of revenues and the massacre [1] of Roman citizens, when [2] our ancestors thought that to leave unpunished those who had arrogantly addressed our ambassadors was dishonorable to them? 2. Two kings are endangering the safety of our allies, who are worthy of being defended [3] by you, and the more so because the other commanders who have been sent to them have pillaged [4] their towns. 3. But this one commander, whom they wish, has such great kindness and self-control, that they would be safe if he should be sent to defend them.

1. cf. Cat. III : 8 : 3.
2. 326, note 2; H. 517; G. 587.
3. 320, f; H. 503, II, 2; G. 556, rem. 2.
4. **dīripiō.**

CHAP. VI.

1. Therefore it becomes you for your own [1] sake as well as for the sake [2] of your allies to defend even from the fear of invasion these lands which are so rich and fertile that we can depend [3] upon them both for the resources [4] of war and the ornaments [4] of peace. 2. With what feeling, pray, can you enjoy these revenues, unless you protect both those who pay them to us and those who collect them? 3. For, when two hostile armies are near by, they fear invasion. 4. And this [5] fear itself interrupts [6] agriculture and commerce.

1. **vestrā.** 245, c; G. 360, rem. 1.
2. cf. Arch. 12 : 5 and 6.
3. **contentus est.** 254, 2; H. 421, III; G. 373, rem. 1.
4. For the word, see text, chap. II.
5. cf. Cat. III : 11 : 7.
6. **intermittō.**

CHAP. VII.

1. The revenues, which are the sinews of the state, cannot be impaired [1] without [2] bringing disaster. 2. For the system of finances employed at Rome is so connected with the finances of Asia, that if payment is hindered there,[3] credit will fail at Rome. 3. Therefore it is the part of wisdom [4] to see, that unless you defend the safety of the allies and the credit at home, it will be of little use [5] afterwards to regain by war provinces in which Roman citizens do not dare to invest [6] money for farming the revenues.

1. Use the active form of **concidō** or the pass. of **minuō**.
2. without = that not = **ut nōn**.
3. **illīc**.
4. cf. Cat. IV: 6: 2.
5. 222 and 252, a; H. 408, III; G. 382.
6. **conlocō**.

CHAP. VIII.

1. Now this war is great and not to be despised, yet it is not to be feared. 2. For it is not so [1] difficult as the war in which Lucullus defeated the enemy in many battles on land and sea. 3. This same commander opened Pontus to our legions, captured cities, and [2] seized the ancestral kingdom of Mithridates. 4. And the greatest praise is due to Lucullus for having done [3] all those things without impairing [4] the revenues.

1. so . . . as = **tam . . . quam**.
2. cf. Cat. II: 11: 5.
3. 321; H. 516; G. 539.
4. cf. 7: 1 and 2, and **integrīs vēctīgālibus** in the text.

CHAP. IX.

1. If our soldiers had not delayed in order to gather up the gold and silver which Mithridates in his flight[1] had left to check the ardor of pursuit, he would not have escaped. 2. Besides, many other nations, which had never been assailed by us, began to fear that our army was brought among them for plunder. 3. Therefore they sent help to the conquered Mithridates, and so encouraged him in his defeat[1] that he returned to his native land, and even defeated our victorious army. 4. Since Lucullus happened to be[2] recalled at the time of this disaster, the war, taken up by fresh nations, has become perilous.

1. Use participle. What tense? 2. It happened that Lucullus was

CHAP. X.

1. Though this war is perilous, we have one commander who surpasses all others in knowledge of military science. 2. For no one[1] has been more experienced than he in war, foreign and civil, servile and naval. 3. In short, there is no military discipline in which he has not been trained[2] from boyhood. 4. He has won[3] more victories and celebrated[4] more triumphs than any one else of ancient or modern times.[5] 5. This man, therefore, in preference to all others[6] should be chosen by us for this perilous war.

1. **quisquam.** Also notice how often the Latin sentence begins with **neque enim.**
2. cf. Cat. I: 2: 4.
3. **potior.**
4. **agō.**
5. of those who now are, or were in ancient times.
6. in preference to all others = **potissimum.**

CHAP. XI.

1. But who can find speech equal to the merit of Pompey, in whom all the virtues of a commander [1] exist in the highest degree? [2] 2. And he is the more worthy of our trust and honor, because he has been trained in every kind of war. 3. He laid open a road through Gaul into Spain and suppressed the war of slaves.[1] 4. And he drove the pirates from every bay and harbor of the whole sea, when they had such firm control [3] that you could not protect your allies with your fleet, and even our own merchants could not sail except in the height of [4] winter.

1. cf. Cat. II : 11 : 3.
2. in the highest degree = **summus**.
3. **imperium**.
4. the height of = **summus**.

CHAP. XII.

1. But why should I say [1] that our allies or even our merchants were not safe, when the pirates captured a Roman praetor, plundered your own ports, and,[2] almost in sight of the Roman people, captured your fleet? 2. And yet Pompey, in a few months after he undertook this war, cleared [3] the whole sea of pirates, and guarded with his fleet all the bays and harbors. 3. He also [4] received hostages from the Cretans, and joined Cilicia to the Roman empire. 4. Who else [5] is there who could [6] have accomplished so much as quickly as Pompey?

1. 268; H. 486, II; G. 251.
2. cf. 8 : 2.
3. clear of = **līberō**. 243, a; H. 414, I; G. 389.
4. See text, and cf. Cat. II : 6 : 5.
5. **alius**.
6. cf. 10 : 2.

CHAP. XIII.

1. But a good general ought to have the greatest integrity and self-control. 2. For a commander can have no generous thought for[1] the public interest who, while he is pretending to be carrying on war, draws money from the treasury to use for[2] his own profit.[3] 3. If this is done at Rome, you can all understand what is being done among the allies, wherever avaricious[4] generals have gone. 4. But Pompey does not[5] permit his army to harm anyone or to receive anything even from a willing citizen, lest the homes of the allies become a retreat for avarice.

1. can think nothing generous (**amplus**) about. cf. Cat. IV : 5 : 1.
2. to use for = **ad.**
3. **quaestus.**
4. **avārus.**
5. not . . . anyone . . . or . . . anything . . . even = **nēmō . . . nec . . . quicquam . . . nē . . . quidem.** Use **patior** for "permit."

CHAP. XIV.

1. But again,[1] Pompey was able to reach the remotest lands very quickly because he did not stop[2] his march for pleasure, and did not even visit the statues and paintings which others would have[3] carried off. 2. Therefore it is not surprising[4] that the allies believe Pompey has such self-control as the old Romans were once thought to have. 3. And it is difficult to say whether they esteem more his bravery or his honesty, or indeed his courtesy — all of which are virtues suited to a commander.[5]

1. **Age vērō** or **iam vērō.**
2. **intermittō.**
3. 310; H. 486, I, note 2; G. 602.
4. to be wondered at.
5. suited to a commander = one word. cf. 11 : 1.

CHAP. XV.

1. Does anybody doubt that prestige also and reputation have great weight in military affairs? 2. And from Pompey himself examples can be taken which show how much the enemy and our allies are moved by the reputation of commanders. 3. From the day on which he[1] undertook the maritime war, grain, which had been scarce[2] and dear,[2] became cheap.[2] 4. And Asia you could hardly have saved, when Mithridates was flushed with victory and Tigranes was near by with large forces, had not Pompey providentially arrived there at the critical moment.

1. From which day he (**quī**). cf. text and Caes. II: 15: 3.
2. Form the adjective from the noun in the text.

CHAP. XVI.

1. Then again[1] this fact, that[2] nations have preferred to surrender to Pompey and have sent ambassadors to him especially,[3] shows how much weight his prestige is likely to have[4] with the enemy. 2. And need I say[5] that he has managed matters at home and in the field with so great success that not only the enemy but the winds seem to have yielded to him? 3. Truly the gods have never bestowed upon anyone such good fortune[6] as upon Pompey. 4. Therefore, for the sake of the common safety as well as for his own sake, you should not hesitate to confer upon this man the management of this war.[7]

1. cf. 14: 1.
2. **quod.**
3. cf. 10: 6.
4. cf. Cat. III: 2: 5.
5. cf. 12: 1.
6. good fortune = ability to succeed = **facilitās.**
7. this war to be managed. cf. 3: 2.

CHAP. XVII.

1. This war should be entrusted to Pompey the more because he is already there with an army. 2. But Catulus and Hortensius, whose opinions [1] justly have great weight with you, think that we ought not to entrust everything to one man, however [2] worthy. 3. But they also [3] said one man should not be appointed against the pirates. 4. Yet facts rather than words have refuted their speech. 5. For, although the pirates then held such control of the sea that even Roman praetors were being captured and business across the sea [4] stopped, we now control all seas and lands.

1. **auctōritās.**
2. **quamvīs.**
3. cf. 12 : 4.
4. cf. 11 : 1.

CHAP. XVIII.

1. Although once there was no nation which the Roman people could [1] not conquer, no island or harbor which they could not defend, the pirates had for several years held control of the coast and harbors, and even the Appian Way. 2. Then the people [2] were so ashamed to be deprived [3] of the power and prestige which their ancestors had left them, that they demanded Pompey as commander, who alone was everywhere a match for the pirates.

1. cf. 10 : 2.
2. cf. Arch. 6 : 4.
3. to be deprived of = **careō** (act.). cf. 12 : 3.

CHAP. XIX.

1. Now, too, it seems to me that Gabinius, who got Pompey put in command [1] of the war, ought to have [2] a share [3] in the glory of that commander. 2. Those who raise objections to Pompey's taking [4] as lieutenant the one whom he

asks for, deserve the less to prevail[5] now, because if we had heeded their opinion before we should not now rule the sea. 3. And nothing but the veto of the praetor shall keep me from bringing[4] before the senate the business[6] of appointing as lieutenant this man by whose influence the undertaking of the war[7] against the pirates was conferred upon one commander.

1. **praeficiō**. cf. Arch. 4 : 3.
2. **sum**.
3. **particeps**. cf. 3 : 1.
4. 331, e, 2; H. 505, II; G. 548, rem. 1.
5. cf. text and 5 : 3.
6. bring before the senate the business of = **dē . . . ad senātum referō**.
7. cf. 16 : 7.

CHAP. XX.

1. But I differ greatly from Catulus also, who fears that, if we should stake everything upon Pompey, he might be killed and we should have nobody[1] on whom to place hope. 2. But let us take advantage of[2] the lives of great men while we may. 3. And, if anything happens to Pompey,[3] we will have hope in Catulus himself. 4. But he objects to anything new being done[4]; need I say, however, that again and again the safety of the government has been placed in the hands of one man with the full consent of Catulus himself?

1. not on whom we could. cf. Arch. 11 : 8.
2. **ūtor**. cf. Cat. II : 10 : 1.
3. 244, d; H. 415, III, note 1; G. 396, rem.
4. cf. 19 : 4.

CHAP. XXI.

1. Was there ever anything[1] more unusual than that the senate should decree[2] a triumph to a very young man? 2. And what is so remarkable as that the senate should have[2]

such confidence in a young man as to entrust to him alone the duty of two consuls? 3. But, — what[3] is still more extraordinary, — the senate exempted Pompey from the law so that he could be elected consul before he could[4] have been lawfully elected praetor even. 4. In short, more new precedents have been established in the case of Pompey than in all the men of our time.[5]

1. cf. Arch. 5: 1.
2. See in the text two ways of expressing these substantive clauses.
3. **id quod.** 200, e.
4. **licet.** cf. 14: 3 and Cat. III: 5: 4.
5. cf. 10: 5.

CHAP. XXII.

1. If these men made opposition[1] unreasonably when you put[2] Pompey in command of the war with the pirates,[3] let them obey your wishes now. 2. And the more so,[4] since Pompey has not only bravery but such a sense of honor that it is difficult to say whether[5] the enemy hate more[6] the avaricious generals we have sent them than they esteem him. 3. For there is no rich city which our commanders have not plundered under the pretence of war. 4. And how long must our allies stand[7] the arrogance and greed of such commanders?

1. cf. Cat. I: 7: 1.
2. cf. Cat. I: 10: 3.
3. 217; H. 396, III; G. 357, rem. 1.
4. cf. Arch. 10: 1 and 2.
5. **nē.**
6. **magis.**
7. **capiō.**

CHAP. XXIII.

1. Therefore, even if there is[1] someone who can defeat royal armies, he will not be a fit[2] person for us to entrust an army to, if he has[1] such greed for money as to pillage the

homes and temples of the allies. 2. For what else have our generals accomplished during these years except to enrich[3] themselves? 3. Therefore do not hesitate to send to our allies Pompey alone, whose virtues they esteem no less than they despise[4] the vices of others. 4. And, if we ought[1] to heed[5] the opinions of great men in this case, we must send Pompey, whom so many great men justly praise.

1. cf. 22: 1.
2. **idōneus.** 320, f; H. 503, II, 2; G. 556, rem. 2.
3. Use **nisī ut** with **locuplētō.**
111, a, note; H. 465; G. 209, last part.
4. **contemnō.**
5. **obtemperō.**

CHAP. XXIV.

1. Therefore, Manilius, I pledge you and the Roman people that I will devote[1] whatever talent I have to passing[2] this law. 2. This I do for the sake of the public interest, and not that I may gain Pompey's favor or anybody's help. 3. For I place the honor of the state and the safety of the allies before all my interests. 4. Though I may incur many enmities, I will still defend this cause. 5. So now I beg you to persevere[3] with the same zeal as heretofore,[4] and not[5] be turned aside from[6] your opinion by the opposition[7] of any one.

1. **dēferō.**
2. **cōnstituō.**
3. **persevērō.**
4. **adhūc.**
5. **nēve.** 155, i; H. 483, 3; G. 450.
6. **dē . . . dēmoveō.**
7. **obtrectātiō.**

SUPPLEMENTARY SIGHT TESTS.

1.

1. I know that my brother Dumnorix hates the Romans and favors the Helvetians for the sake of obtaining royal power through them. 2. And no one on this account feels [1] more pain than I do, because, while I myself have very great power through my influence at home and in the rest of Gaul, and my brother very little on account of his youth, he has risen [2] through my influence. 3. And this help and power [3] he is using not only for diminishing my popularity, but almost to my ruin.

1. **capiō.** 2. **crēscō.** 3. **nervus** (plur.).

2.

1. When Caesar came to Gaul, the Aedui were the leaders of one party, the Sequani of the other. 2. But after a number of favorable engagements had been fought, and all the nobles of the Aedui had been slain, the Sequani surpassed the Aedui in power, so that the Aedui were compelled to give as hostages the sons of their leading men, and to take an oath in the name of the state that they would never conspire against the Sequani. 3. The only man who could not be induced to take the oath was Divitiacus, and he fled to Rome to the senate to beg for help.

3.

1. If the unsuccessful battle and flight of the Gauls trouble[1] any, they can find out, if they inquire, that Ariovistus, after keeping himself in camp and the swamps for many months and not giving them a chance at him,[2] suddenly attacked them, and conquered them rather by strategy[3] and cunning than by valor. 2. But even Ariovistus himself does not expect that our army can be taken by this strategy for which there was a chance[4] against barbarous and unskilled men.

1. **commoveō.**
2. **at him = suī.**
3. **ratiō.**
4. **locus.**

4.

1. The Aduatuci, who had come to the assistance of the Nervii, returned home after the battle and gathered into one town for the purpose of defending themselves. 2. At first they kept ridiculing the towers which were being constructed by the Romans. 3. When, however, they saw that the towers were being moved toward the fortifications they quickly surrendered, but begged that Caesar would not deprive them of their arms. 4. Caesar decided that according to his custom he would spare them, but that they must give up their arms. 5. They, having concealed a part of their arms, with these, in the night, suddenly made a rush from the town, but were driven back.

5.

1. Caesar, having learned that the Germans had been invited to come into Gaul, procured a supply of grain, and began to march into those places in which he heard the

Germans were. 2. And when he was a few days' march from them, ambassadors came from them, whose speech was as follows: "The Germans do not make war upon the Roman people first, and yet we do not shrink from a contest with arms if we are assailed, because it is the custom of the Germans, handed down from their ancestors, to resist whoever brings on war."

6.

1. Having completed the German war, Caesar decided for many reasons that he must cross the Rhine; the most weighty[1] of these was, that he wished the Germans to fear for their own interests. 2. But, when Caesar sent messengers to them to request that they should give over to him those who had made war upon him and Gaul, they replied as follows: "The Rhine bounds the empire of the Roman people; if against your will you think it is not fair that the Germans should cross the Rhine into Gaul, why do you claim that anything across the Rhine is subject to[2] your dominion or power?"

1. iūstus. 2. is subject to = **est** with the gen.

7.

1. Caesar was now reported to have withdrawn from Gergovia, and rumors were brought of a successful uprising of Gaul. 2. Then Labienus, as the change of affairs was so great, saw that he must adopt a plan far different from what[1] he had previously intended. 3. Therefore towards evening, having called a council, he exhorted his soldiers to execute with diligence and energy such orders as he might give. 4. The five cohorts which he considered least to be depended on[2] for fighting he left as a guard to the baggage, the

remaining five of the same legion he orders to go up stream[3] with all the baggage with great tumult. 5. He himself a little afterwards, going out silently with three legions, aims for[4] the place to which he had ordered the ships to be brought.[5]

1. far different from what = **longē aliud atque.**
2. to be depended on = **firmus.**
3. **adversō flūmine.**
4. **petō.**
5. **appellō.**

8.

1. When all his men had been quickly carried over the river, Labienus, having exhorted them to remember their former valor, gives the signal for battle. 2. At the first onset, on the right wing, where the seventh legion had taken its stand, the enemy are routed and put to flight; on the left, although the first ranks of the enemy had fallen, pierced by the javelins, yet the rest resisted very spiritedly, and no one gave a suspicion of flight. 3. The leader himself of the enemy, Camulogenus, was near his men and encouraged them. 4. Although the issue of the victory was even now uncertain, not even at this time did any one leave his position, but all were surrounded and killed.

9.

1. Twenty days ago the senate decreed that the consuls should see that the republic suffer no harm. 2. And I have long been watching Catiline and know where his associates in crime met, and what plans they adopted. 3. And yet for a certain reason I am not yet induced to execute that villain. 4. For, if I should order him to be put to death at once as he deserves, many good men, who do not know that he has

assigned parts of the city for flames and the senators for slaughter, would say that I was acting too cruelly. 5. Then, in short, he shall be put to death when there shall be no one who does not see plainly that he is not content with the slaughter of us, who are in the senate, but that he is recruiting an army for the sake of destroying the city and devastating all Italy.

10.

1. Catiline left the city Nov. 8. 2. The next day Cicero called together the people and showed why he had not arrested Catiline, who ought long ago to have been put to death. 3. There were some who did not believe Catiline was threatening the consul with death and the city with fire. 4. And so Cicero had allowed him to go from the city. 5. Catiline set out at once for the camp of Manlius, so that all could see plainly that a conspiracy had been formed against the state. 6. Cicero, however, told the people that Catiline was still greatly to be feared, since he had not taken all his forces with him.

11.

1. In the third oration against Catiline, the consul explained to his fellow-citizens in what way the plans of the conspirators had been found out. 2. After Catiline's departure from the city, Cicero ascertained that ambassadors from the Allobroges, who had come to Rome at this time, had been tampered with by Lentulus for the sake of inciting an insurrection in Gaul. 3. Accordingly, when these ambassadors were returning home with letters from the conspirators for their own people, they were arrested, and the letters, with unbroken seals, were given to Cicero as proofs

of evident guilt. 4. The senate was quickly convened, and, after the letters had been read, the accused, one by one, confessed.

12.

1. In the temple of Concord, at Rome, Dec. 5, 63 B. C., Cicero laid before the senators the entire conspiracy of Catiline, and begged them to preserve themselves and their children and cease to think about him. 2. Since the accused had confessed, they had only to decide upon the penalty. 3. There were two opinions: one of Silanus, who thought the conspirators should be put to death; the other of Caesar, who maintained that death was not ordained[1] for the sake of punishment, and so urged[2] that they be put in prison for life.[3] 4. Cicero held the same opinion as Silanus. 5. And the leaders of the conspiracy were accordingly put to death at once.

1. cōnstituō. 2. iubeō. 3. vincula sempiterna.

13.

1. The Roman people had seen many civil strifes, it need not be said even with how great an injury to the state. 2. And yet all those dissensions, no one of which sought the destruction of the state, were of such a kind that they were settled, not by the restoration of harmony but by the slaughter of citizens. 3. But in this war alone, the greatest and most cruel within the memory of men, I have so conducted myself that you all might be saved; and, although your enemies had thought that only so many[1] of the citizens would survive as should remain after[2] a limitless slaughter,

and only so much of the city as fire could not reach, both the city and citizens I have preserved untouched and unharmed.

1. only so many = **tantum.** 2. remain after = **resistō.**

14.

1. But since my lot is not the same as that of those men who have waged foreign wars, — because I am to live with those whom I have conquered and subdued ; they have left their enemies either killed or suppressed, — it is your duty, fellow-citizens, if their deeds rightly benefit others, to see that mine may never injure me. 2. And yet to me myself surely no harm can now be done by those wicked and criminal enemies of mine. 3. For there is great protection in good men, which has been procured for me forever ; great majesty [1] in the republic, which, though silent, will ever defend me ; great power of conscience, and those who neglect this, when they wish to injure me, will betray [2] themselves.

1. **dignitās.** 2. **indicō.**

15.

1. A. Licinius Archias was born at Antioch, once a populous and wealthy city. 2. When a young man he came to Heraclea, a city of most favorable privileges and treaty rights, and afterwards, in the consulship of Marius and Catulus, he came to Rome, where he formed the acquaintance of many distinguished men, who presented him with citizenship, and in other ways highly honored him. 3. At this time, however, a certain man, Gratius by name, falsely charged [1] that Archias was not by law a Roman citizen. 4. The charge was easily refuted.[2] 5. The orator therefore adopted a style

of speaking which was at variance with the custom of the court, and showed that Archias was a man of such genius that if he were not a Roman citizen he ought to be enrolled.

1. falsely charge = **crīminor.** 2. **refūtō.**

16.

1. Cicero does not disguise the fact[1] that we are all influenced by a desire for glory, and says that those very philosophers who write about despising glory are so eager to be talked about that they inscribe their names in their books. 2. And he speaks truly. 3. For praise is an especial incentive to labor. 4. Cicero, for instance, would not have exercised himself so zealously in such perils and labors if a certain principle[2] had not admonished him that the remembrance of his name was to be extended[3] with all posterity. 5. He certainly is narrow-minded who supposes that everything he does is terminated by the same limits by which the space of life is bounded.

1. disguise the fact = **dissimulō.** 2. **virtūs.** 3. **adaequō.**

17.

1. It seems to me that I have said enough about the character of this war. 2. It remains for me to speak of the commander to be selected. 3. Would that you had such an abundance of brave and incorruptible men that it would be a difficult question whom above all others you would think worthy to be put in charge of such important interests. 4. But now, since there is Gnaeus Pompey only, who in valor surpasses not only the glory of men now living, but also the memory of antiquity, what is there that can make any one

hesitate in this case? 5. He has such humanity, too, that it is difficult to say whether the enemy fear rather his bravery while fighting or admire his kindness when conquered.

18.

1. Recall the marches which, during these years, our commanders have made in Italy through the fields and towns of Roman citizens; then you will more easily decide what to think is being done among foreign nations. 2. Do you think more cities of the enemy have been destroyed during these years by the arms of your soldiers, or states of the allies by your winter encampments? 3. For he cannot restrain an army as a general who does not restrain himself, nor can one be strict[1] in judging who does not wish others to be strict towards him as judges. 4. In this particular shall we wonder that Pompey excels others so much, since his legions came into Asia in such a way that not only the hand but even the tread[2] of so great an army is said to have harmed no one who was peaceful?

1. sevērus. 2. vestīgium.

19.

1. Even now, Caius Erucius, I will concede to you in this case what I would not concede in another, relying on this man's innocence. 2. I do not ask you why Sextius Roscius killed his father. 3. I ask how he killed him. 4. Did he strike the blow[1] himself, or give him over to others to be murdered? 5. If through others, I ask whether slaves or freemen? 6. Why are they not named? 7. If from Rome, whence did he get acquainted with them, who has not come to Rome for many years, and was never there more than

three days? 8. Letters, I suppose, he sent to some assassin! 9. By bribery or promises he induced some one! 10. None of these things can even be pretended.[2] 11. And yet the case is pleaded on a charge of[3] parricide!

1. strike the blow = **percutiō**. 2. **cōnfingō**.
3. on a charge of = **dē**.

20.

1. Since I have now been speaking so many hours about the wicked cruelty of Verres, I will place before you a case which itself will inflame your minds. 2. Gavius, a Roman citizen, had been put in chains, and by some means had secretly escaped and come to Messana; and, by chance, on that very day Verres came to Messana. 3. The matter is laid before him. 4. He, inflamed with criminal frenzy,[1] came into the forum. 5. His eyes flashed fire,[2] cruelty gleamed[3] from his whole countenance. 6. All waited to see what he would do, when, suddenly, he orders the man to be dragged forth,[4] and, uncondemned and innocent, to be scourged.[5] 7. O, sweet name of liberty! 8. Have all things at last come to this,[6] that a Roman citizen should be bound and scourged within the province of the Roman people by a Roman praetor?

1. **scelus et furor.**
2. flash fire = **ardeō**.
3. **ēmineō**.
4. **prōripiō**.
5. **verberō**.
6. have come to this? = **hūcine recidērunt?**

21.

HARVARD, 1894. The Usipites and Tencteri, German tribes, were so persecuted by the Suevi that they were compelled to abandon their homes, and wandered about for

three years in the vain search for a new abode. Finally they came to the river Rhine with the design of crossing into Gaul. But the Menapians, who dwelt on both banks of the river at that point, were alarmed at the approach of such an immense host, and transporting all their property across the river, they posted troops on the farther bank to keep the Germans from crossing. The latter, having no ships, resorted to a trick: they withdrew from the river, pretending to return to their own country; but when the Menapians, deceived by their departure, had come back to their homes, they suddenly turned, and surprising them by a rapid march, massacred them all and seized their ships.

22.

YALE, 1895. On the 8th of November, B.C. 63, the consul Cicero asked Catiline, in the senate, whether he did not know that all had learned that he had conspired against the state. "All your plans," he said, "are now clearer to me than the light of day; you met your confederates at Laeca's house night before last; you chose men to leave at Rome to burn the city and murder the optimates; you yourself, after killing me, intend to go to the army which Manlius is now collecting for you in Etruria. You ought to have been killed long ago by the command of the consul, but I will permit you to go; nay, I advise you to do so."

Catiline, attempting to reply, was prevented by the shouts of the senators and rushed out, asserting that he was going to Marseilles into exile; but really he went to the camp of Manlius and a year later fell fighting bravely.

23.

HARVARD, 1895. While Cicero was consul at Rome, a senator named Catiline formed a plan to destroy the government, and persuaded several men of noble birth to join with him in this plan. But Cicero, who was always watching to see that the state suffered no harm, learned of this conspiracy at once; and when he heard that the number of conspirators was increasing every day, he began to fear that his own life might be in danger. He therefore called the senate together and laid the whole matter before them. After Cicero had finished speaking, Catiline attempted to reply, but was prevented by the angry cries of the senators, and was compelled to leave the senate-house. The senators were so enraged that, if he had not, of his own accord, left the city during the following night, they would have driven him out. A few days later the senate decreed that the conspirators who had remained in the city should be put to death. Catiline himself was afterwards defeated and killed in battle by Antonius, Cicero's colleague.

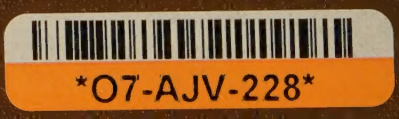
24.

YALE, 1896. We ordered the tablets which were said to have been given by each man to be brought forward. First we showed Cethegus his seal; he acknowledged it; we cut the thread (*linum*) and read it. It was written by his own hand to the senate and people of the Allobroges, saying that he would do what he had promised their ambassadors; he begged them also to do what their ambassadors had undertaken (*recipere*) for them. Then Cethegus, who a little before had said about the swords which had been seized at

his house, that he had always been an admirer (*studiosus*) of good swords, suddenly became silent.

25.

HARVARD, 1896. While this was going on, Caesar waited outside the walls: but when Cicero had been forced by the violence of Clodius to go into exile, Caesar set out without delay for his province, and traveled with such speed that he reached Geneva, which is about eight hundred miles from Rome, in eight days. For he had received word that the Helvetians were preparing to migrate from their country in search of larger territory to dwell in, and he was afraid they would do much harm to the province if he should allow them to enter it. He therefore ordered the bridge which was at Geneva to be torn down, and made a requisition on the province for troops. The Helvetians, who had now assembled on the other side of the Rhone, on hearing of Caesar's arrival, sent envoys to ask him to allow them to proceed through the province, because there was no other way by which they could go. Caesar told the envoys he needed time to consider the matter; if they would come back on the thirteenth of April, he would give them his answer.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